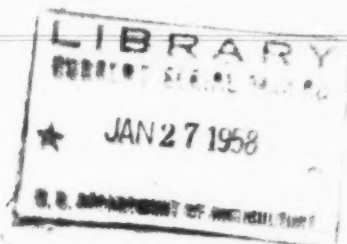




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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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X RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION * *+*

General Outlook for 1957/58

The marked rise in world import demand for agricultural products in the 1956/57 marketing year partly reflected exceptional circumstances which will not operate in 1957/58. The European wheat crop has recovered, stocks of cotton importers have been replenished, the Suez canal has reopened, and shipments under the United States Government export programs are expected to slacken off to some extent. Moreover, it seems probable that the world economic activity in the coming year will expand only slightly, if at all. Several countries have taken direct steps to restrict imports owing to balance-of-payment difficulties, and the recent increases in bank rates will, if maintained for long, encourage importers to reduce their commodity inventories to a minimum. Thus, over-all import demand for agricultural products is likely to be reduced in 1957/58.

In contrast, present data indicate that export supplies will remain generally large or expand, and increasing supplies from 1957 crops (or prospects of an increase in 1957/58) have already brought reductions in international prices of sugar, coffee, and jute. Wheat crops are smaller this year in North America but carry-over stocks still represent about two years' export supply. North American stocks of coarse grains reached the enormous total of 50 million tons in July 1957, but they may be reduced moderately in 1957/58 following smaller crops in European importing countries as well as in Canada and Argentina. The United States cotton crop is only slightly lower despite all the production restrictions, there are now sizeable stocks in Egypt and the Sudan, and total world output this year seems unlikely to fall. Supplies of some products will be reduced: production of tobacco and fresh fruit is lower this season and there has been unfavorable weather for some Asian

rice crops, while the outlook for several commodities mainly depends on the harvests at the turn of the year, which cannot yet be forecast.

On the whole, in view of the continued high level of production and large stocks of several major commodities, together with the prospect of some decline in world import demand, competition between exporting countries probably will increase and exert heavier pressure on prices in 1957/58. Modest reductions may be made in surplus stocks of cotton, wheat, and coarse grains following the smaller North American crops this year, but supplies will still remain very large, unless there is a marked increase in exports on special terms from leading exporting countries. In fact, United States surplus disposals of wheat and cotton are expected to be smaller, and world agricultural trade as a whole seems likely to fall below last season's high level.

International Trade and Prices

World agricultural trade in 1956/57 rose substantially, the main increases being in wheat, cotton, and sugar. The United States was able to effect a remarkable increase in its exports of cotton and wheat by stepping up surplus disposals with payment in importers' currencies, and increasing sales from government stocks at subsidized prices. The United States accounted for about one half of world exports of cotton and wheat in 1956/57, and the total value of United States agricultural exports rose by one third to 4,700 million dollars. Trade in several commodities had slackened off by the middle of 1957 after the spurt in shipments during the Suez crisis, but it still remained at a high level, and international market prices in the third quarter generally remained fairly steady.

In 1956/57, total world exports of wheat, cotton, sugar, meat, cocoa, and tobacco rose substantially, while shipments of coarse grains, dairy products, rice, coffee, tea, wool, and rubber were well maintained. World wheat exports rose to about 32 million tons, 15 percent above the 1951/52 record level. The import demand was unusually high in

* This is a slightly amended version of a document presented to the Ninth Session of the FAO Conference as a supplement to the annual report, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1957*.

Europe following the poor 1956 crop, and even more so in Asia, where increasing incomes stimulated consumption; United States wheat exports to Asia (mainly on special terms) more than doubled in 1956/57, with a rise of 2 million tons in combined shipments to India and Pakistan. Total Canadian wheat exports, however, were 15 percent lower than in the previous year. Shipments of long-staple cotton from Egypt and the Sudan declined, but there was a large rise in shipments of medium-staple cotton and total world trade rose to a new postwar record. Exceptionally low cotton stocks in importing countries needed replenishing and the reduced United States (and world) export prices for medium-staple cotton produced a rise or, in some countries, halted the fall in consumption. With sugar, the sharp advance in prices stimulated an increase in exportable supplies and there was strong import demand; domestic production was lower and consumption was rising in several importing countries. World trade in coarse grains apparently rose slightly despite a marked fall in United States shipments; French and Canadian barley exports increased and maize exports from Argentina were also larger.

International market prices of agricultural commodities showed mixed movements in the latter part of 1956/57 following the moderate rise and fall associated with the Suez crisis. Prices of sugar, coffee, jute and wool declined in the third quarter, but some prices remained steady (wheat, fats and oils, medium-staple cotton, and rubber), while those of tea, cocoa, fresh fruit, and tobacco rose, in some cases substantially. These contrasting movements reflected the individual commodity supply/demand conditions, with the bulkier commodities (particularly grains) affected by the continued decline in ocean freight rates to well below 1955 and 1956 levels. Consumption continued to rise but import demand was affected by the higher stocks and larger domestic production of some products in certain importing countries, and by the import restrictions imposed in others. Exportable supplies were generally ample — rice is an outstanding exception — and so far prospects indicate a large outturn for most 1957/58 crops.

North American export prices of wheat have been held fairly steady despite the continued pressure of large stocks and the competition for export markets. Prices of coarse grains, however, were well below last year's levels, although they also have been fairly steady since the middle of the year. The rice position was in direct contrast: stocks in exporting countries have been reduced and exportable supplies will be relatively scarce until the end of the year. Sugar prices in the free international market broke sharply in July/August following the marked increase in world exports

and increasingly favorable prospects for the European sugar beet crop, but there was some recovery in prices in early September. Prices of coffee have fallen gradually since January to below last year's levels in the expectation of a good Brazilian harvest in 1957/58, and more recently jute prices also declined owing to prospects of larger production. The general level of international prices of fats and oils in early September was slightly lower than a year earlier, mainly because of larger stocks of edible oils in importing countries; but prices have risen since June.

Cotton prices have been fairly steady. However, while prices of long-staple cotton had fallen sharply from the peak at the turn of the year as negotiations for the movement of accumulated stocks in Egypt and the Sudan continued, export prices of medium-staple cotton were no lower than a year ago despite heavy United States export sales, largely because of the reduction in export supplies in other producing countries. Rubber prices also have been steady since March and markets for several commodities were stronger. The decision of Brazil to prohibit cocoa exports below a minimum price, together with strong demand, produced a marked recovery in cocoa prices in April; prices of butter and eggs also recovered; while the higher prices of tobacco and fresh fruit reflected the prospect of smaller crops this season.

Production in 1957/58

Agricultural production in the Northern Hemisphere in 1957/58 seems likely to continue its previous expansion, despite the reduction in area planted in the United States and the poor crops in Canada. Only in coarse grains, tobacco, and forest products are substantial declines expected. It is already clear that world production of coarse grains will be substantially lower in 1957/58. United States output is even larger than last year owing to the heavier crops of barley, oats and grain sorghums (which more than offset the smaller maize harvest), but there were sharp declines in the Canadian and French crops, and to a lesser extent in Argentina's. The decline in Virginia tobacco production follows a reduction in planted area in the United States, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and bad weather in India. Rice output is materially smaller in the United States, and while it is too early to forecast crops elsewhere, the late rains over a wide area in Southeast Asia may have adverse effects in Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam. World sawnwood output will fall once more reflecting a substantial decline in North America; production elsewhere is likely to increase slightly.

Prospects for most other crops so far this season indicate a large outturn. The wheat harvest this year apparently was about the same as in 1956 on the whole, with a decrease of 8 million tons in North America balanced by a recovery in Western European crops. The outlook for milk production is favorable, although there have been some declines caused by dry weather in Northern Europe and Oceania, and meat output in 1957 is likely to remain at last year's record level, despite a reduction in North America. Egg production, however, may be lower in 1957/58 following a reduction in hen numbers due to the depressed prices earlier this year. World output of fats and oils continues its steady expansion, and United States output of edible oils will remain large in 1957/58. However, there were sharp declines in both the United States and Canadian linseed crops this year. The outlook for European production of sugar beet has become increasingly favorable, and sugar cane output this year was substantially larger than earlier forecasts indicated, especially in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Taiwan. Increasing supplies of coffee are expected from the 1957/58 harvests. The Brazilian harvest will probably be large and of good quality despite unfavorable weather, and even though 1957/58 is likely to be a poor year for mild coffee production, and prospects for the French African crops were lowered by drought, world coffee production in 1957/58 seems likely to recover substantially after last year's low crop. World tea production in the calendar year 1957 is also expected to be higher; crops in northern India and Pakistan were affected by bad weather, but this was more than balanced in southern India, Ceylon, and Indonesia.

There are also favorable prospects for the 1957 Mediterranean output of oranges, but harvests of competing fruit, especially apples, are below average. Wool output is not expected to rise significantly in 1957/58, with the Australian and New Zealand clips estimated to be only slightly larger than last year, and world cotton production (outside U.S.S.R. and China) may also be about the same as last season. Owing to higher yields per acre, United States cotton output is estimated to be only slightly below last year despite a 16 percent reduction in area, and acreage in Egypt and Mexico increased.

General Economic Conditions

There were no major changes in the third quarter of 1957 in general economic conditions from those discussed in Chapter II of *The State of Food and Agriculture 1957*, but the growing speculation on exchange markets and mounting excess trade balances of Western Germany and the United

States have reopened the "dollar gap" and created a severe Deutsche-Mark shortage. The worsening of the balance-of-payment position was accentuated and inflationary pressures continued in many countries in Europe, the Far East, and Latin America. Most of these countries are trying to curb excessive demand by making credit dearer or scarcer¹ and some are curtailing imports more directly to redress their balance of foreign trade, but the internal demand for agricultural products has been only slightly affected so far. France virtually devalued its currency by 20 percent, while Finland devalued its currency by 40 percent. The extreme creditor position of Western Germany released a new wave of speculation in European currencies which put a heavy strain on governments' (and central banks') finances to maintain their official exchange rates, and seriously affected the international payments arrangements, especially the European Payment Union.

The declaration of both Germany and the United Kingdom at the annual meetings of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in September that they intend to maintain the present exchange rates of their currencies did, however, put a brake to such speculations. The Fund has considerably depleted its available resources for supporting exchange reserves of member countries.

Attempts to provide for some kind of multilateral convertibility continued. EPU was extended for another year (to 30 June 1958) and the similar but much more limited arrangements of some Latin American countries were widened. However, preparations of the central banks of the Latin American republics for setting up a more complete system of transfer of balances within the region are making slow progress. On the wider front of regional economic co-operation, the treaty establishing the European Common Market has been ratified by Western Germany, France, and Italy and will probably come into force on 1 January 1958, and the first reductions in customs duties applied on 1 January 1959,² and the European free trade area has been approved in principle by all the OEEC countries. The Government of Japan has revived its plan of an Asian development fund in the form of a common Asian market, but little favorable response

¹ Belgium, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States have raised their bank rates since mid-April 1957, while Western Germany has reduced its rate. In addition to the countries mentioned in *The State of Food and Agriculture 1957*, Colombia and Indonesia have adjusted their multiple exchange rate system, bringing their official dollar rate downward, and Bolivia and Colombia have raised the reserve requirements of their banks.

seems forthcoming. In Latin America, the idea of a regional common market launched at the meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America earlier in 1957 was discussed at the Inter-American Economic Conference in Buenos Aires in August. A formal general Inter-American economic agreement was proposed, but the Conference adopted only the "Economic Declaration of Buenos Aires," outlining possible ways for a closer economic co-operation between the American countries. The idea of a regional common market was endorsed and the Inter-American Social and Economic Council was entrusted with further studies on the best possible ways of financing the economic development as well as with the creation of a new commission to deal with the problems of basic commodities.

The levelling off in general economic activity has continued in recent months; in fact, over-all world output has apparently halted, while remaining at a very high level. The main cause has been the slackening in industrial investment, both in plant and equipment, as well as in inventory accumulation. While the latter pause may only be short-lived, the halt in new industrial expansion could be more lasting since in many sectors existing capacity has overtaken effective demand and still more capacity will be forthcoming as projects already started are finished. For instance, in the United States capital expenditures are still growing, but at a much reduced rate; defense expenditure may be reduced by about 5 percent in 1957/58, and longer-term indicators, such as production and unfilled orders of machine-tool manufacturers, point to a considerable reduction in capital expenditure in the future. The situation is similar in Canada, while in most Western European countries industrial production continues to grow, but more slowly than earlier in the year. The trend appears to be slightly downwards in private construction and in the manufacture of durable consumer goods with the outstanding exception of automobiles, where the rate of United States output is about 20 percent higher than in 1956 (but still lower than in 1955) and is also higher in Western Germany, France, Italy, and recently in the United Kingdom.

For the time being, expanded consumers' expenditures for services and growing public outlays have maintained full employment but with shorter working hours; wage increases have prevented labor income from falling. Although domestic demand for agricultural products at retail levels has been maintained or even increased, agricultural prices have been under pressure from supplies on

international and on several domestic markets. In the United States prices received by farmers increased over the first nine months of 1957 by slightly more than 3 percent, while prices paid by farmers over the same period averaged slightly less than 4 percent more and the parity ratio thus declined by one point to 82 (1910-14=100). Farm operators' net income in the first half of 1957 increased by 150 million dollars to 11,600 million (\$11,450 million in the first half of 1956), which means an actual reduction in real purchasing power.

Thus the short-term outlook remains that world economic activity will expand only very slowly, if at all, but also that any setback which may occur will be moderate and fairly short-lived. However, the recent disturbances in the international payments situation could, if not checked, have serious repercussions not only on foreign trade but also on general economic conditions. International discussions, already started, may provide a solution at least for the short run, but it seems reasonable to conclude that 1957/58 and probably also 1958/59 will not see the world economy as buoyant as in the past two years.

Agricultural Surplus Position and Prospects

There was some progress during the 1956/57 season toward bringing current production into line with current demand as a result of the wide range of devices adopted by the United States Government, including acreage restrictions, payments for reducing plantings, and lower support prices. But despite the expansion in United States domestic and foreign donations, export sales on concessional terms, barter and subsidized exports, effective results in cutting down world surplus stocks have been limited to cotton, and indeed for some commodities the position has worsened.

Carry-over stocks of cotton in producing countries at the end of July 1957 were about 3.1 million tons, one-fifth smaller than a year earlier. For the first year since the Korean crisis, world cotton consumption was above world production, partly because crops were restricted in the United States and were reduced by unfavorable weather in other producing countries, but mainly because of the heavy United States export sales at reduced prices. Wheat inventories remained about the same at 47.5 million tons. The marked decrease in United States and Australian stocks was balanced by the increased carry-over in Canada, where exports declined substantially, and there are still sizeable surpluses of wheat in Italy (2-3 million tons), despite exports on barter terms. North American stocks of coarse grains have leapt to the unprecedented height of 50 million tons, 6 million tons more than a year

² Some of the possible effects of the establishment of the Common Market have been discussed in Notes in recent issues of this Bulletin.

earlier, following the larger 1956 crops and smaller United States exports. United States dairy production remains above domestic requirements — milk output is expected to reach a new record level this year — and heavy domestic and foreign donations (as well as concessional export sales) are still necessary to keep the surplus from mounting; and the export of eggs this year from the unusually high production in the United Kingdom caused concern to traditional exporting countries. Total United States tobacco supplies in 1957/58 will be only slightly less, owing to a reduction in exports in the past year, even though the current crop is the smallest in 50 years. Developments under the two major programs aimed at decreasing agricultural surpluses — the United States special export programs and the Soil Bank scheme — are summarized below.

UNITED STATES SURPLUS DISPOSALS

According to preliminary data, the value of United States disposals on special terms (including local-currency sales, grants and donations, special credit and barter) reached the massive total of 1,900 million dollars in 1956/57. This represented over 40 percent of United States agricultural exports and roughly one tenth of the total value of world agricultural trade.

Government export programs were largely responsible for the increase of 1,200 million dollars in United States agricultural exports. About 40 percent (\$500 million) of that increase represented a rise in shipments under Public Law 480, while most of the remainder was accounted for by the additional 600 million dollars worth of cotton sold for dollars in 1956/57 (over and above the government-financed or local-currency sales) under the cotton export program. Shipments under Public Law 480 were even greater than expected owing to an acceleration in exports to India under the three-year agreement and the availability of more shipping. Exports under Title I (local-currency sales) more than doubled and reached an export value of 900 million dollars, nearly one fifth of total United States agricultural exports. However, with the virtual exhaustion of authorized funds, the total value of agreements signed under Public Law 480 was considerably smaller in the first half of 1957. Barter and relief agreements (Titles II and III) remained large, but local-currency sales shrank to 160 million dollars compared with nearly 900 million in July-December 1956; the value of wheat included fell to only one tenth of its level in the previous period. On the other hand, at the end of June 1957 there still remained about 500 million dollars of surplus commodities to be shipped under existing local-currency agreements and, although

part of this consisted of forward commitments for Brazil and India, an additional 1,000 million dollars authorized for the year ending June 1958 should keep Public Law 480 operations at a high level.

UNITED STATES SOIL BANK

In its first full year of operation, the United States Soil Bank achieved substantial reductions in the acreage planted to the key crops (wheat, cotton, maize, rice, and tobacco), but it was less successful in bringing production into line with demand. Of the 150 million acres to which the five basic crops were restricted under the price-support program in the 1956/57 crop year, over 21 million acres were withdrawn from cultivation under the acreage reserve in 1957 and, on the whole, participation in the scheme was fairly near the official targets. Harvested acreage was reduced below allotments by 22 percent for wheat, 23 percent for cotton, 16 percent for rice, and 6 percent for tobacco. However, although an additional 7 million acres of land was placed in the conservation reserve, farmers tended to increase plantings of unrestricted crops, especially feed grains: the combined acreage of wheat, maize, and cotton was reduced by 14 million acres, while the area of grain sorghums, barley, and oats rose by 13 million acres. Moreover, even though the total acreage planted to crops was reduced substantially, good weather — and the fact that farmers placed drought-affected land in the Soil Bank — actually raised the harvested acreage above last year's total, and farmers intensified efforts to raise yields per acre. The net result was that the cotton crop fell by only 5 percent; the yield of wheat per acre was the highest on record and the wheat crop was only 7 percent smaller; and a decline in the maize crop was offset by the grain sorghum crop, which more than doubled. Partly offsetting this, the rice and tobacco crops fell more sharply than acreage following crop damage caused by rains. On balance, over-all crop production in the United States was equal to the record levels of 1955 and 1948.

The Soil Bank scheme has been kept in operation for a further year, but on a reduced scale. The maximum total payment for the acreage reserve in 1957/58 will be 500 million dollars, against the actual expenditure last year of 570 million dollars. The scheme's effect on large farms will be reduced by the new regulation which sets a maximum limit to the amount payable to any one farm to \$3,000 and another provision, which may make the scheme more effective but less attractive, sets a maximum total acreage for all crops, including unrestricted crops, which can be planted by farmers who participate. In general, any scheme of this kind, which aims at cutting production without cutting farm incomes, is liable to be rendered less effective

because of the incentive it gives to increase yields per acre on land actually planted; in fact, in comparison with average levels up to 1950, yields of wheat and maize in recent years have been about 20 percent and cotton 40 percent higher. Also, in so far as it is successful in cutting down production and total supplies of basic crops, present United States legislation requires domestic price supports to be increased, which also tends to encourage production.

The Outlook

The immediate prospect in 1957/58 is for more determined competition between the exporting countries of the three main problem commodities, medium-staple cotton, wheat, and coarse grains, while the high level of United States dairy production is likely to remain a source of concern to other exporting countries. As already indicated, the recovery in wheat crops in Western Europe and Asia and the rebuilt stocks of cotton in consuming countries point to lower import requirements of both these commodities in 1957/58. And, although the fall in Canadian production of coarse grains offsets the rise in its stocks, the record-size carry-overs and the continued heavy crops in the United States make certain an unprecedented level of supplies of coarse grains available for export in 1957/58. Nevertheless, both the United States cotton and wheat crops this year are below expected domestic and export requirements, and further reductions in United States stocks of those products are likely next season. Also, owing to dry weather and reduced plantings, the Canadian wheat crop this year is expected to be about 5 million tons smaller, which would more than offset the 4-million ton rise in carry-in stocks.

The longer-term outlook remains basically unchanged. The combined effect of the United States Government measures and some fortuitous circumstances have at last resulted in modest reductions in output and substantial decreases in government stocks and, while the Soil Bank and Public Law 480 programs continue to operate, some further modest declines may be expected. The United States is not at the moment generating new surpluses of wheat, rice, tobacco, or cotton. Exports have been increased sharply and crops reduced. But the increase in United States exports has necessitated an enormous expenditure to provide special inducements to importers. In the three years up to July 1957 over 1,600 million dollars has been spent on grants (or in meeting CCC losses on transactions) for products exported under Public Law 480³ and 1,200 million dollars advanced against commodities in long-term

low interest loans repayable in local currencies. These expenditures were in addition to the cost of subsidies on commercial exports of wheat and cotton, grants under the Mutual Security Program, sales under loans from the Export Import Bank, and the heavy cost of storing government-owned commodities. Even more significant, while some crops have been cut sharply by lower support prices and tighter acreage restrictions, in the aggregate the over-all effects of these measures have been virtually offset by technical advances which permit farmers to produce roughly the same output from a total crop area about 10 percent (30 million acres) smaller than it averaged in 1947-49. Wheat and cotton production has been reduced, but only by diverting resources to the unrestricted crops, especially feed grains.

In most other producing countries, barring disastrous droughts, it seems doubtful if output of grain or cotton will be reduced in the near future. First, although the 20-25 percent drop in the world cotton price in 1956 stimulated some increase in consumption (outside the United States), it had little response from producers. This was because there are no profitable alternative crops to cotton in many areas, and because currency devaluations and reductions in export taxes largely offset its local effect; in fact, acreage in Mexico was increased significantly this season, and a sizeable long-term expansion in production is planned in the Sudan. Second, like cotton, grains are an important source of national income and foreign exchange in other leading exporting countries, in most of which government farm policy will tend to keep production up. At the same time the grain position is further affected by the policies in most importing countries which decrease (or keep to a minimum) dependence on grain imports.

For the next few years, total production and stocks in exporting countries seem likely to remain well above current commercial needs. It is true that as population and incomes rise over the long term, the increase in total effective demand for farm products will absorb an output considerably higher than current levels. For the United States alone, it has been forecast⁴ that to meet projected requirements in 1975 — assuming surplus stocks have been worked off and that exports are no higher than 1951-53 average levels — crop production would have to be one-fifth larger than this year. Compared with this year's crops, less rice would be required, but 15 percent more wheat, 20 percent more feed grains, 40 percent (5 million bales) more cotton, and large increases in livestock production would be needed to meet projected 1975 require-

³ Data from Sixth Semi-Annual Report on Public Law 480 (Table III).

⁴ Farm Output: Past Changes and Current Needs, U.S. Department of Agriculture, August 1956.

ments. But these sizeable increases are well within the present capacity of United States agriculture, taking into account the remarkable growth in productivity in recent years; in fact, the required increase represents a rate of only about 1 percent per year. Also, in exporting countries where most of the crop is produced for sale abroad, the increases required would be relatively small unless there is a substantial rise in exports. Forecasting trends in

international trade is hazardous, but present policies of self-sufficiency in importing countries and recurring balance-of-payment difficulties do not encourage hopes of any large increase in trade in the near future. It seems likely that governments will continue to be faced with the problem of adjusting policies so as to regain a balance between current output in exporting countries and total effective demand for imports.

Commodity Notes

RICE - RECENT MARKET SITUATION - IMPORTS BY QUALITY AND ORIGIN

World trade in rice continued to expand throughout the first half of 1957, with a rise in imports into India more than offsetting a decline in Japan's purchases. Incomplete figures for the third quarter indicate continued heavy shipments by Asian exporters, but there was some slackening in shipments from the United States, reflecting the sharp drop in export commitments for rice made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. International prices were generally steady.

Trade and Prices in 1957

The notable expansion in world trade in rice which occurred in 1956 has persisted during the first half of 1957. Table 1 shows that the expansion in the first half of 1957 was by no means uniform, being concentrated in six countries. The largest absolute rise was achieved by Thailand; the largest proportional increases were recorded by Cambodia and Viet-Nam, whose exports were abnormally low in 1956, and by the United States, which more than

doubled its shipments. Brazil and Pakistan, on the other hand, ceased to be exporters, shipments from Pakistan being merely a restitution of an emergency loan from India, while Italian exports fell by two thirds. Asian exporters appear to have supplied a somewhat larger share of world shipments than in January-June 1956 but a smaller share than in the first half of 1955. India was the leading importer during the first half of 1957, a striking development since it imported no rice during the first half of the previous year. Korea, which in prewar days ranked fourth among the world's exporters of rice, started to import rice on a substantial scale this year. Ceylon's imports rose markedly, but those of Japan amounted to barely one half of the volume in January-June 1956 (see Table 2). Figures for Indonesia — the leading importer in 1956 — are available only to April 1957; during these four months its imports amounted to 227,000 tons, as against 295,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1956.

Table 1. — Gross Exports of Milled Rice of Eleven Leading Exporting Countries in the first half of 1957, 1956, and 1955

Countries	January-June		
	1957	1956	1955
.... Thousand metric tons			
Burma.....	1 017	899	919
Thailand.....	868	598	710
United States ¹	480	193	206
Cambodia and Viet-Nam.....	*234	38	89
Italy.....	67	200	80
Egypt.....	*185	147	65
Taiwan.....	*35	55	70
Brazil.....	*0 3	70	—
British Guiana.....	*24	21	26
Pakistan.....	*15	60	101
TOTAL.....	2 925	2 281	2 266

* Estimate. — ¹ Excluding exports for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies. — ² Rice and rice by-products. — ³ Return of a loan to India.

Table 2. — Gross Imports of Milled Rice into Thirteen Leading Importing Countries in the First Half of 1957, 1956, and 1955

Countries	January-June		
	1957	1956	1955
.... Thousand metric tons			
India.....	*533	—	285
Japan.....	*279	554	666
Malaya-Singapore.....	259	295	229
Ceylon.....	256	171	193
Pakistan.....	*140	*70	—
Hong Kong.....	155	162	139
Cuba.....	*80	*58	*36
Germany, Western.....	54	53	45
United Kingdom.....	48	44	61
Netherlands.....	36	40	95
France.....	55	30	45
Korea, South.....	*90	—	1
TOTAL.....	1 985	1 477	1 796

* Estimate.

Table 3. — United States Commodity Credit Corporation Disposition Commitments of Rice during January-September 1957

Items	Paddy	Milled rice	Total in milled rice equivalent	
			January-September 1957	January-September 1956
..... <i>Thousand metric tons</i>				
DOMESTIC				
Commercial sales.....	20	9	22	115
Donations (under Section 32)...	—	1	1	16
Donations (under Section 416)...	—	21	21	—
<i>Total domestic dispositions.....</i>	20	31	44	131
EXPORT				
Commercial sales.....	3	139	141	392
Noncommercial sales to foreign governments.....	—	—	—	70
Transfers through ICA.....	—	0.2	0.2	74
International barter.....	—	3	3	33
Donations.....	—	14	14	111
<i>Total export dispositions.....</i>	3	156	158	680
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS.....	23	189	204	817

¹ Including 112 thousand tons sold under Title I of Public Law 480. —

² Including 196 thousand tons sold under Title I of Public Law 480. —

³ Including losses by fire, theft and spoilage.

In the third quarter of 1957, Thailand continued to export rice on a large scale, and the 1,261,000 tons shipped by the end of September was more than the total volume shipped during 1956. The depletion of stocks caused by these heavy shipments and fears that the 1957 crop would be both late and small, led to restrictions on exports, but these were eased when crop reports became more favorable. Burma also continued to ship larger quantities than in 1956 and exports may reach 2 million tons in 1957, twice the 1953 total, but still 1 million tons below the prewar average.

On the other hand, United States shipments began to fall off after the turn of the half-year. This reflects the big reduction in new commitments (both export and domestic) by CCC during the first nine months of 1957 (see Table 3), which at 204,000 tons (milled equivalent) amounted to approximately one quarter of those during the corresponding period of 1956. The heavy shipments from the United States during the first half of 1957 were partly in fulfillment of CCC commitments made in 1956. CCC stocks of 1956 crop rice are understood to have been fully committed. A substantial part of the rice from the 1957 crop will probably ultimately pass into the hands of official United States agencies, but this will not take place until the late spring of 1958 since the price support laws permit redemption by farmers up to this date. It is worth recalling that three quarters of United States exports of rice in 1956/57 consisted of shipments made under Public Law 480, i.e., as part of surplus disposal operations.

Export (f.o.b.) prices for whole rice were generally steady or rose during the first nine months of 1957 (see Table 4). Burmese prices showed little

Table 4. — Export and Import Prices of Whole Rice, Broken, and Rice Bran, Recent Months of 1957 and Comparative Data

Commodity	Per- cent- age of broken	1956	1957						
		Sept.	Jan.	Mar.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
		 U. S. dollars per metric ton						
Thailand, white rice, f.o.b. port	15	134	122	125	124	124	157	151	
Burma, Ngasein, Japan, f.o.b. port	15	...	118	122	...	121	121	121	
Whole, rice, c.i.f. Hong Kong .....	—	...	...	148	149	171	175	176
Italy, Originario, c.i.f. Northwestern Europe	5	150	161	161	157	157	157	157	
Broken, AI, 2nd grade, c.i.f. Hong Kong....	100	...	...	89	92	108	116	119
Broken, AI, ordinary, c. i. f. Northwestern Europe	100	107	115	113	105	111	121	126	
United States, bran, c.i.f. Northwestern Europe	—	70	77	64	59	57	56	56	

movement, except for some special qualities; Thai prices were steady throughout the first half of the year, but rose sharply in late July and August; there was some reaction to this tendency in September. The sharp fall in ocean freight rates affected import (c.i.f.) prices, being less noticeable in markets such as Hong Kong and Singapore which drew their supplies from nearby sources. Prices for broken rice tended to decline during the early months of 1957, but rose in the third quarter. Prices of rice bran fell in sympathy with the general fall in prices of animal feeds.

Imports by Quality and Source

Trade figures published by seven importing countries (Malaya and Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, France, Western Germany, and the Netherlands) are sufficiently detailed to enable a first attempt to be made to group imports during the last three years by the principal types of processing and main sources of supply (see Table 5). A similar analysis for exporting countries covering 1956 appeared in the March (page 8) and June (page 27) issues of this Bulletin.

The breakdown by qualities has been limited to three types: husked, milled, and broken rice. Parboiled and glutinous rice have both been incorporated in the figures for whole milled rice. Table 5 shows that the bulk of imports into the Asian countries consisted of milled rice, either whole or broken. Husked rice plays normally a significant part only in the imports of certain Northwestern European countries with a well-developed milling industry. For example, imports into Western Germany during the last three years consisted of about 80 percent of husked rice, mainly supplied by Italy and Egypt. It is noteworthy that although Japan's internal trade in home-grown rice is largely

Table 5. — Rice Imports of Malaya (and Singapore), Hong Kong, Japan, France, Western Germany, and the Netherlands in 1956, 1955, and 1954, Showing Sources and Principal Types of Processing

Importing countries and sources	Husked rice			Whole milled rice ¹			Broken rice			Percentage of total imports		
	1956	1955	1954	1956	1955	1954	1956	1955	1954	1956	1955	1954
	Thousand metric tons									Percent		
Malaya-Singapore												
Burma	...	...	...	130	123	—	20	27	—	25	27	—
Thailand	...	...	...	272	276	237	149	97	69	46	68	96
All sources	...	...	...	423	423	251	169	124	69	100	100	100
Hong Kong												
Burma	...	...	...	29	33	—	7	2	2	13	13	2
Mainland China	...	...	...	52	37	—	—	—	—	18	14	—
Thailand	...	...	...	68	86	66	112	95	31	64	69	91
All sources	...	...	...	163	166	71	119	97	36	100	100	100
Japan												
Asia	9	7	13	577	841	814	21	51	61	80	73	62
North and South America	—	47	9	35	196	404	—	—	10	5	19	29
Europe	—	—	—	89	95	116	—	—	—	12	7	8
Africa	—	—	—	35	10	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
All sources	9	54	23	737	1 149	1 335	21	51	71	100	100	100
France												
Franc zone	8	15	6	16	59	55	28	...	...	66	93	97
All sources	20	19	7	20	60	56	39	...	...	100	100	100
Germany, Western												
Asia	14	22	4	...	...	...	8	6	2	19	26	7
North and South America	10	10	4	...	...	...	10	4	...	18	14	5
Europe	46	24	49	6	6	5	2	2	8	47	29	77
Africa	19	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	30	3
All sources	91	88	63	6	8	6	20	13	11	100	100	100
Netherlands												
Asia	1	2	5	38	47	28	5	57	27	59	87	80
North and South America	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	14	2	...
Europe	3	4	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	14	7	...
All sources	11	9	10	45	48	31	18	65	34	100	100	100

¹ Including glutinous and parboiled rice. — ² Including broken rice.

in husked rice, its imports of this type are very small.

The trade figures for broken rice give only a partial picture, since much broken rice is shipped as a "tolerated" part of whole milled rice. The quantities of broken rice imported separately from whole milled rice vary considerably from year to year. The principal importers in the Far East are Malaya and Hong Kong. In both these countries broken rice (which in this region is mixed with whole milled rice and eaten as food) has recently formed an increasing part of total rice imports. Japan, however, takes only small quantities of broken rice as such. In continental Europe the principal buyers are France and the Netherlands. Their imports fluctuate sharply from year to year as the amounts taken largely depend on the price relationship of broken rice to other animal feedingstuffs and to other supplies for the starch industries. Thailand is the chief supplier of broken rice both to the Far East and Europe, while a much smaller share has in recent years come from Burma, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam.

Japan is the leading importer of glutinous rice, but its published statistics do not distinguish this type from ordinary nonglutinous rice. Hong Kong and Malaya take relatively little glutinous rice: 3 to

4 percent of total rice imports in Hong Kong and 4 to 5 percent in Malaya. The only supplier of glutinous rice to both countries in 1954-56 was Thailand.

Parboiled rice is shown separately in statistics only by Malaya, where it accounted for 4 to 5 percent of total rice imports, and was purchased mainly from Burma and Thailand, and to a much lesser extent from India.

Information on trade in rice bran, which is wholly used as animal feed, is very scanty as many countries lump the figures together with those for bran derived from other cereals. Malaya is the main Asian importer (86,000 metric tons in 1956, 87,000 tons in 1955, and 59,000 tons in 1954). The sources of supply varied considerably from year to year, the main suppliers being Burma, Indochina, and Thailand. Small quantities of rice bran were also distinguished in the Netherlands trade statistics (7,500 tons for 1956, 12,000 tons for 1955 and 1954 each, mainly supplied by Italy). However, the United Kingdom, which is by far the largest importer of rice bran, does not publish separate statistics for this by-product.

As Table 5 shows, all the rice imported by Malaya and Hong Kong in 1954-56 came from Asia, the main suppliers for both countries being Burma

and Thailand. Japan also drew the bulk of its imports from these two exporters, but in the last two years 25 percent were supplied by Mainland China and Taiwan, which produce a kind of rice more akin to Japanese rice. The share supplied to Japan by the United States decreased from 24 and 19 percent of total Japanese imports in 1954 and 1955, respectively, to only 3 percent in 1956.

BACON - RECENT MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Trade in bacon is conducted almost entirely between a small number of countries. The United Kingdom is the only large market for bacon exports, while Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland are the main suppliers. Before the war, Canada and Ireland accounted for a substantial part of world bacon exports, but since 1950 Canadian exports have been insignificant, and postwar shipments from Ireland also have been far less than before the war. In view of the preponderant position of the United Kingdom in bacon trade, the data on United Kingdom imports given in Table 6 reflect also the development of world bacon trade.

In the years 1953-55, both home production and imports in the United Kingdom¹ have shown considerable stability, and per caput consumption during these years was maintained at 89 percent of the 1934-38 level (see Table 7). In 1956, supplies (total

Of the European importers, France drew its main supplies from the franc zone (mainly Madagascar, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam). The Netherlands obtains the bulk of its imports from Burma and Thailand. Western Germany is the only example of a buyer mainly relying on supplies from the Mediterranean countries, which accounted for 60 to 80 percent of total German rice imports in the last three years.

production and imports, not taking into consideration changes in stocks) are estimated to have declined by about 4 percent, as a substantial reduction in home production was offset only partly by larger imports, and per caput consumption was only 85 percent of prewar. For comparison it may be noted that in 1956 per caput consumption of meat (beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen) reached a level 4 percent above prewar.

Stimulated by the higher bacon prices which prevailed from autumn 1955 until the beginning of the current year, pig numbers in the major importing and exporting countries in Europe began to rise. Moreover, although bacon prices averaged lower in the first half of this year, a sharp reduction in feed-grain prices encouraged a continued expansion in pig breeding. By mid-1957 the increase in pig numbers above corresponding 1956 levels were as follows: Ireland 21 percent; Denmark 17 percent; United Kingdom 9 percent; Netherlands 8 percent.

In the first half of 1957, pig killings at bacon factories in Denmark were 10 percent larger than the year before, while in Ireland the corresponding increase was 17 percent. In the United Kingdom, monthly production since June has been above the 1956 levels. While total United Kingdom supplies in the first half of the current year were the same as in 1956, the market has shown signs of weakness

Table 6. — United Kingdom: Bacon Imports, by Origin, 1938 and 1950-57

Origin	1938	1955	1956	January-August	
				1956	1957
..... Thousand metric tons					
Denmark	172.2	232.0	225.5	149.9	149.5
Ireland, Rep. of	27.3	2.7	3.8	1.3	6.4
Netherlands	26.1	36.3	41.3	28.3	25.7
Poland	23.2	41.0	48.3	33.1	34.2
Sweden	12.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.5
Canada	64.8	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa ¹	—	—	0.8	0.3	0.8
Other	*22.5	0.8	2.2	1.4	1.6
TOTAL	348.9	313.3	322.5	214.7	220.7
..... Percentage					
Percentage of the total					
Denmark	49	74	70	70	68
Netherlands	7	12	13	13	12
Poland	7	13	15	15	15
All other countries	37	1	2	2	5

¹ Including South-West Africa. — * Including, in thousand metric tons: Baltic States: 14.8; Norway, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia: 0.6 each; U.S.S.R.: 0.5; United States: 2.2; Argentina: 1.5; Brazil: 0.4.

Table 7. — United Kingdom: Estimated Supplies and per Caput Consumption of Bacon and Ham Prewar and 1950-56

Year	Supplies			Per caput ² consumption
	Home ¹ production	Net imports ²	Total	
	..... Thousand metric tons			Kg/year
1938	218	377	595	*12.7
1950	227	247	474	9.7
1951	218	224	442	8.8
1952	290	255	545	10.4
1953	261	316	577	11.3
1954	260	304	564	11.3
1955	267	312	579	11.4
1956	*233	322	555	10.9

¹ Includes production by self-suppliers (Source: *Meat*, 1956, annual review published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London).

— ² The 1938 figure includes 33 thousand tons of ham. In the postwar years shown above, ham imports have been insignificant. *Canned bacon and ham are excluded.* — ³ Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, 1956 (Central Statistical Office, London). — ⁴ 1934-38 average. — ⁵ Estimated.

since February (see Table 8 and chart). Prices fluctuated markedly, but a clear downward movement was evident. The effects of the increases in pig numbers in the four countries mentioned above will be very pronounced from October 1957 until late spring 1958, when prices will be substantially below those recorded the year before. At the beginning of October 1957 the London Provision Exchange quotation for bacon (Great Britain No. 1) fell to 227 shillings per 112 pounds, which is about 25 percent below the October 1956 average; the price for Danish "A" selection declined at the same time to 250 shillings, or 20 percent less than the October 1956 average. In this context it should be mentioned that demand for bacon in the United Kingdom is very inelastic, and it has been calculated that to absorb an increase in supplies of 10 percent may require a reduction in wholesale prices of 16 to 24 percent, or even more.²

² "Note on the Measurement of Demand for Fatstock," by John R. Raeburn, *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, February 1957.

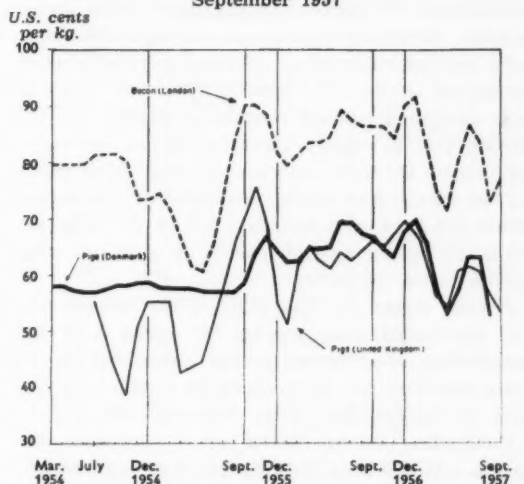
Table 8. — United Kingdom: Disposals of Bacon and Ham and Average Bacon Prices, 1954 to 1956, and First Half of 1957, with Comparisons

Period	Disposals ¹	Average bacon prices ²			
		Danish "A" selection	Great Britain No. 1	Dutch "A" selection	Polish standard "A" selection
	Thousand metric tons	s/d per 112 lb.			
1954	562.2	287/4	280/3	279/3	275/4
1955	561.8	275/1	271/10	264/2	256/3
1956	538.2	309/10	304/3	299/1	289/3
First half 1954 ³	279.5	289/6	289/6	289/6	289/6
First half 1955	293.8	241/8	233/9	227/6	218/7
First half 1956	265.7	304/0	299/9	293/3	280/11
First half 1957	265.3	295/9	288/8	285/6	280/1

¹ Disposals are estimated from imports and output of curing factories, adjusted by changes in stocks. They should not be confused with retail purchases. Imported canned bacon and ham are excluded. (Source: *Annual Abstract of Statistics and Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office, London.) — ² Based on monthly averages of London Provision Exchange quotations as published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London. — ³ During the first half of 1954, distribution and prices were still controlled by the Government, and the government-fixed price was the same for all qualities shown above.

In view of the deteriorating situation of the bacon market, representatives of producer organizations from Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom have met several times in recent months in order to discuss ways and means of achieving a better balance between demand and production. The Joint Bacon Consultative Council, which was established in September following previous contacts between producer organizations of the above three countries, agreed at its first meeting on measures involving the diversion of pigs from bacon curers to other outlets to relieve the pressure of excessive supplies in the bacon market. It was furthermore agreed that the Council will meet fortnightly in order to keep the situation under constant review.

Prices of Bacon (London) and of Pigs (United Kingdom and Denmark), Monthly Averages, March 1954 to September 1957



Bacon (London): Danish, A Selection, London Provision Exchange.

Pigs (Denmark): First-class pigs, slaughter-weight basis, England and Wales, excluding payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

Pigs (Denmark): First-class pigs, slaughter-weight basis, approximately 60-70 kg.

FAO COMMODITY GROUPS

Cocoa

The FAO Cocoa Study Group held its Second Session at Ibadan (Nigeria) from 17 to 26 September. The producing countries were represented by Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Mexico, and the Belgian, French, and British Territories, while from consuming countries there were delegations from Belgium, France, Western Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The Group reviewed the world cocoa situation and the supply/demand outlook for 1957/58. It

noted the efforts that were being made in producing countries to improve and expand production, and that consumption in consuming countries had expanded appreciably during the past 12 months. It was the consensus that consumption could be expected to expand, provided supplies are available and excessive price fluctuations are avoided.

The Group then turned its attention to the problem of price stabilization. It was decided "to examine the possibilities of devising a scheme which would have the effect of limiting price movements within agreed upper and lower limits

without injury to the long-term interests of the industry." It was explained at the outset that, while there seemed to be agreement that greater price stability was desirable, discussion of a possible stabilization scheme did not imply that the desirability or practicability of an international cocoa stabilization scheme could be postulated at this stage. The discussion took place on a hypothetical basis: if an agreement was wanted, what type would be most appropriate, and what were the main problems which should be considered in the specific circumstances of cocoa?

The merits and demerits with respect to cocoa of buffer stocks and export quotas were discussed. It was generally agreed that the most promising line for further exploration would be as follows: the possible establishment of an agreed price range, with provision for its periodical adjustment when circumstances required. One of the primary mechanisms for preventing the price going above or below the limits might be an international buffer stock, leaving market forces free to operate between the agreed limits. The general view was that any such agreement should contain provisions for the introduction of export quotas, as a last resort, to supplement the buffer-stock mechanism in supporting the agreed floor price. However, export quotas would not be workable unless all, or virtually all, the major producing and consuming countries were parties to the agreement.

A brief discussion took place of the operation of the traditional free market in cocoa and the possibilities of achieving greater price stability by more extensive use, particularly by producing countries, of the facilities of the "futures" market.

Concluding the discussion on stabilization, the Group established a working party to examine the different proposals referred to in the Report, or any other proposals, and if possible to put forward definite recommendations for limiting price movements within agreed upper and lower limits without injury to the long-term interests of the industry.

The Group also reviewed various technical production problems. The co-operation of FAO with the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences (Turrialba) on the matter of preparing abstracts of technical cocoa papers was considered desirable. Difficulties related to the quality and uniformity of cocoa were considered, and it was felt that more attention should be given to the problems of fermentation and artificial drying methods and machinery now in use.

The Group welcomed the efforts made in various countries to maintain and promote chocolate consumption and it recommended that FAO should investigate the possibility of establishing an office for the investigation of consumer requirements and methods of sales promotion.

Progress has been made in methods of forecasting production, and the Secretariat of the Group was requested to prepare a summary of the methods used in each country and on work being done to improve methods of estimating yields and forecasting production. The work done in some countries on forecasting consumption was welcomed by the Group which stressed the need to obtain similar consumption estimates from all consuming countries. Forecasts of production and consumption will be prepared three times annually by the Group's Statistical Committee. It was agreed to publish quarterly an FAO cocoa statistical bulletin.

It was tentatively agreed that the next session of the Group will be held in the first part of June 1958.

Grains

The FAO Group on Grains held its second session in Rome from 17 to 23 October, with the participation of 29 governments (14 as members and 15 as observers) and the International Wheat Council. The principal business of this session was to consider further the Group's program of work, in particular the assessment of the factors which have led to the present disequilibrium in grains, and to decide on the next steps to be taken in its analysis of grain problems.

The Group agreed that it should limit itself to those questions in which, it was felt, study and intergovernmental consideration would be most fruitful. The Group, therefore, drew up a list of broad topics to be analyzed, including the factors affecting prices, the effects of price policies and government inducements on the production of grains, the trends in consumption, the response of demand to changes in prices and income, and a number of other factors bearing in particular on trade, including export subsidies, import restrictions, state trading, bilateral arrangements, and measures of surplus disposal.

The Group will hold its next session in early summer 1958 and, in the meantime, the work of analysis on the selected topics is to be carried forward by FAO and rapporteurs which governments may nominate.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during October 1957

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou révisées reçues en octobre 1957

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.
BARLEY				CASSAVA				GROUNDNUTS			
France.....	1957	1 658	13 660	Indonesia.....	1955	1 077	9 317	United States.....	1957	—	697
Germany, Western.....	1957	—	2 546								
United Kingdom.....	1957	1 057	—	ONIONS				COTTONSEED			
Canada.....	1956	3 395	5 858	Japan.....	1956	51	881	United States.....	1957	—	4 629
Turkey.....	1957	—	3 700					Pakistan ²	1956	1 453	618
OATS				DRY BEANS				LINSEED			
France.....	1957	1 667	12 800	Spain.....	1956	101	105	Canada.....	1957	—	586
United Kingdom.....	1957	957	—	Mexico.....	1955	1 187	449	United States.....	1957	—	687
MAIZE				India ³	1955	15 717	339	Argentina ⁴	1957	1 454	—
United States.....	1957	—	83 941	Japan.....	1956	15 897	1 329				
Indonesia.....	1955	2 042	1 971			235	185	TOBACCO			
Indonesia.....	1956	2 176	1 905	DRY PEAS				United States.....	1957	—	746 6
Egypt.....	1956	771	1 652	India ⁵	1956	1919	576				
Union of South Africa ⁶	1956	—	3 657		1957	1 000	611	COTTON (lint)			
SORGHUM				BROAD BEANS				Mexico.....	1955	1 059	491
United States.....	1957	—	13 054	Spain.....	1956	135	96	United States.....	1957	—	2 689
RICE				CHICK-PEAS				Pakistan ²	1956	1 453	309
United States.....	1957	—	1 899	India ⁵	1956	19 776	5 417	Egypt ⁷	1957	—	373
Ecuador ⁸	1956	50	116	Pakistan ²	1957	19 708	6 025	MEAT			
Indonesia.....	1955	6 570	11 257		1957	11 368	4737	Denmark ⁹			
Indonesia.....	1956	6 692	11 389	LENTILS				Beef and veal.....	1956	—	156
Thailand.....	1955	5 356	7 334	India ⁵	1956	2495	208	Pork.....	1956	—	454
Thailand.....	1956	5 826	8 318		1957	2510	188	Mutton and lamb.....	1956	—	1
SUGAR CANE				APPLES				Total.....	1956	—	611
United States.....	1957	—	7 047	United States.....	1957	—	2 468	Germany, Western ¹⁰			
POTATOES				PEARS				Beef and veal.....	1956	—	817
Austria.....	1956	181	3 229	Canada.....	1957	—	27	Pork.....	1956	—	1 377
Belgium.....	1957	82	—	United States.....	1957	—	711	Mutton and lamb.....	1956	—	19
Germany, Western.....	1957	1 119	—	OLIVES				Total.....	1956	—	2 213
Ireland, Rep. of.....	1957	107	—	Portugal ¹¹	1957	—	710	Netherlands.....			
Spain.....	1956	364	4 307	OLIVE OIL				Beef and veal ¹²	1956	—	196
United States.....	1957	—	10 505	Portugal ¹¹	1957	—	105	Pork ¹³	1956	—	268
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS				Turkey.....	1956	—	73	Mutton and lamb ¹⁴	1956	—	6
United States.....	1957	—	779	SOYBEANS				Total ¹⁵	1956	—	461
Argentina ¹⁶	1956	36	375	Canada.....	1957	—	166	Spain.....			
Indonesia.....	1955	279	1 898	United States.....	1957	—	13 243	Beef and veal.....	1956	—	124
Indonesia.....	1956	374	2 494					Pork.....	1956	—	206
								Mutton and lamb.....	1956	—	93
								Total.....	1956	—	423

NOTE: Some 1956 and all 1957 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revisions. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Certaines des données relatives à 1956 et toutes les données relatives à 1957 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

¹ September estimate. — ² Crop year beginning in year stated. — ³ Partially revised. — ⁴ Final. — ⁵ Crop year ending in year stated. — ⁶ Area sown. — ⁷ October estimate. — ⁸ Excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals. — ⁹ Including meat equivalent of imported live animals, and excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals. — ¹⁰ Including meat equivalent of imported live animals, and excluding meat equivalent of imported live animals.

¹ Estimation au 1^{er} septembre. — ² Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — ³ Chiffres partiellement révisés. — ⁴ Chiffres définitifs. — ⁵ Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — ⁶ Superficie enssemencée. — ⁷ Estimation au 1^{er} octobre. — ⁸ Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — ⁹ Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied, mais non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied, mais non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied.

Table 2. - Wheat : Area and production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956, and 1957¹Tableau 2. - Froment : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956 et 1957¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1948-52	1955	1956	1957
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria.....	204	244	251	258	348	549	570	*500
Belgium ²	163	197	191	*213	525	731	603	*766
Czechoslovakia.....	785	720	722	...	1 490	1 473	1 541	...
Denmark.....	78	67	66	64	285	254	266	262
Finland.....	171	124	133	113	264	190	199	...
France.....	4 264	4 554	2 745	4 679	7 791	10 365	5 683	10 812
Germany ³.....	...	1 571	1 544	...	...	4 652	4 594	...
Eastern.....	*473	(400)	(391)	...	*1 383	(1 273)	(1 107)	...
Western.....	1 013	(1 171)	(1 153)	1 221	2 656	(3 379)	(3 487)	3 843
Greece.....	878	1 040	1 062	1 081	894	1 337	1 244	1 600
Hungary.....	1 383	1 358	1 389	...	1 909	2 131	1 845	1 914
Ireland, Rep. of.....	144	145	137	160	327	406	433	*493
Italy.....	4 705	4 852	4 883	4 912	7 170	9 504	8 681	8 450
Netherlands.....	89	89	86	98	325	350	309	*402
Norway.....	28	18	20	...	58	32	56	...
Poland.....	1 464	1 431	...	...	1 807	2 134	2 121	...
Portugal.....	689	783	756	801	499	508	558	738
Romania.....	*2 692	2 948	2 894	...	*2 829	3 006	2 436	...
Spain ⁴	*4 128	4 305	4 323	...	*3 622	4 003	4 207	*4 391
Sweden.....	323	353	397	334	677	716	945	853
Switzerland ⁵	98	104	90	110	260	321	220	287
United Kingdom.....	881	788	928	857	2 397	2 641	2 891	2 682
Yugoslavia ⁶	1 819	1 907	1 627	*1 983	2 174	2 436	1 606	*3 058
Total.....	27 900	29 050	27 220	29 360	41 480	49 780	42 810	50 290
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada.....	10 500	8 703	9 219	8 511	13 390	13 449	15 596	10 062
Mexico.....	604	800	*914	*914	534	850	*1 100	*1 250
United States.....	27 756	19 135	20 160	17 466	31 066	25 440	27 140	25 238
Total.....	38 900	28 670	30 330	26 930	45 010	39 760	43 860	36 570
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	4 487	4 062	5 392	...	5 175	5 250	7 100	...
Brazil.....	671	1 196	1 340	...	498	1 101	1 296	...
Chile.....	780	779	766	...	920	1 048	988	...
Colombia.....	173	195	132	...	124	166	110	...
Peru.....	157	159	*165	...	146	152	*130	...
Uruguay.....	509	796	657	...	462	849	750	...
Total.....	6 880	7 340	8 610	...	7 380	8 660	10 480	...
ASIA								
China								
Mainland.....	*26 780	...	...	...	*18 100	*22 870	*25 000	...
India.....	9 290	11 136	12 297	13 310	6 087	8 919	8 707	9 214
Iran.....	*2 080	...	2 900	...	*1 860	*2 313	2 700	*2 722
Iraq.....	936	1 425	1 314	1 474	448	453	776	1 118
Japan.....	/43	661	657	615	1 375	1 468	1 375	1 252
Korea, South.....	101	121	...	...	86	108	...	*120
Lebanon.....	70	70	70	70	51	60	62	65
Pakistan.....	4 217	4 311	4 568	4 733	3 682	3 223	3 368	3 647
Syria.....	994	1 463	1 531	*1 100	762	438	1 051	1 439
Turkey ⁷	4 770	7 186	7 458	*7 220	4 771	7 016	6 510	*8 750
Total.....	48 900	58 300	60 500	60 800	37 100	49 300	52 200	53 800
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	1 597	1 898	*1 942	...	996	1 254	*1 400	*1 187
Egypt.....	605	640	660	636	1 113	1 451	1 547	1 467
Kenya ⁸	103	138	...	...	112	123	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1 220	*1 532	*1 482	*1 127	738	*954	*1 066	*650
Tunisia.....	917	792	948	1 248	452	395	499	546
Union of South Africa ⁹	952	1 199	1 199	...	551	795	823	...
Total.....	5 960	6 810	6 950	6 600	4 300	5 320	5 800	5 100
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	4 620	4 114	3 154	*3 440	5 161	5 319	3 666	...
New Zealand.....	51	28	25	...	139	72	74	...
Total.....	4 670	4 140	3 180	3 460	5 300	5 390	3 740	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)								
	133 200	134 300	136 800	135 200	140 600	158 200	158 900	...

¹1957, preliminary figures. — ²Includes spelt. — ³Includes estimate of spelt. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵Average of 4 years. — ⁶1948, does not include spelt. — ⁷1952. — ⁸On farms and estates.

¹1957, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Y compris l'épeautre. — ³Y compris une estimation de la production d'épeautre. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁶1948, ne comprend pas l'épeautre. — ⁷1952. — ⁸Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Rye : Area and production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956, and 1957¹Tableau 3. - Seigle : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1955, 1956 et 1957¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1955	1956	1957	1948-52	1955	1956	1957
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria.....	230	214	214	210	343	416	434	*356
Belgium.....	85	74	68	66	222	220	196	*185
Czechoslovakia.....	635	513	515	...	1 111	968	1 050	...
Denmark.....	154	77	109	117	365	191	291	293
Finland.....	133	86	88	85	201	119	124	...
France.....	496	387	371	368	573	440	471	474
Germany.....	...	2 549	2 605	...	...	5 959	6 069	...
Eastern.....	*1 287	(1 074)	(1 122)	...	*2 758	(2 464)	(2 334)	...
Western.....	1 375	(1 475)	1 483	1 465	3 042	(3 495)	(3 735)	3 816
Greece.....	57	58	53	46	47	54	48	49
Hungary.....	596	447	441	...	731	544	494	452
Ireland, Rep. of.....	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	...
Italy.....	97	80	74	71	123	123	107	92
Luxembourg.....	6	4	4	4	12	8	9	8
Netherlands.....	176	154	171	157	455	465	492	*476
Norway.....	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	...
Poland.....	5 063	4 952	...	...	6 320	7 003	6 536	...
Portugal.....	264	252	251	249	162	155	171	207
Spain.....	622	604	607	...	482	493	511	*550
Sweden.....	128	95	124	115	258	170	269	260
Switzerland.....	14	15	15	15	34	41	37	39
United Kingdom.....	25	8	11	10	52	19	25	23
Yugoslavia.....	269	278	252	258	248	262	205	*254
Total.....	12 020	11 260	11 260	11 170	17 710	18 100	17 820	17 220
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada.....	555	316	221	223	462	375	218	218
United States.....	686	829	662	696	524	738	548	672
Total.....	1 240	1 140	880	920	990	1 110	770	890
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	717	890	1 220	...	526	654	880	...
Brazil.....	23	27	26	...	17	20	20	...
Chile.....	8	8	...	...	5	5	...	...
Ecuador.....	*14	6	5	...	*5	4	4	...
Total.....	760	930	1 260	...	560	680	910	...
ASIA								
Japan.....	4	1	1	...	6	2	1	...
Korea, South.....	*35	34	...	...	*20	20	...	...
Turkey.....	493	641	642	*650	500	650	566	*744
Total.....	540	680	680	690	530	680	600	770
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	*2	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Morocco: Former French zone	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Former Spanish zone	*3	...	...	...	*3	...	...	...
Union of South Africa ¹	*29	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total.....	40	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	28	28	...	...	12	11	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	14 600	14 100	14 100	13 900	19 800	20 400	20 100	19 400

¹1957, preliminary figures. — *Average of 3 years. — *Average of 4 years. — *On farms and estates.

¹1957, chiffres préliminaires. — *Moyenne de 3 années. — *Moyenne de 4 années. — *Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 4. - Coffee : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 and 1956¹Tableau 4. - Café : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, et 1956¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Costa Rica.....	¹ 52	...	...	...	23.2	² 33.8	³ 25.3	⁴ 36.0
Cuba.....	¹ 89	...	...	...	31.2	38.6	54.4	⁵ 45.0
Dominican Republic.....	¹ 76	¹ 82	...	...	28.1	32.6	32.6	⁶ 30.9
El Salvador.....	112	...	...	...	⁷ 74.1	75.9	⁸ 75.0	⁹ 88.3
Guadeloupe.....	2	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...
Guatemala.....	¹ 162	161	181	...	57.6	65.3	66.5	74.0
Haiti.....	...	166	...	...	¹⁰ 37.1	30.7	¹¹ 44.1	30.0
Honduras.....	¹ 72	73	73	...	¹² 15.3	16.3	15.5	...
Mexico.....	171	221	...	...	70.2	93.0	88.3	¹³ 105.2
Nicaragua.....	¹ 43	...	...	...	¹⁴ 18.1	26.6	¹⁵ 24.3	21.0
Panama.....	¹ 6	...	...	...	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3
Puerto Rico.....	¹ 62	63	...	...	10.2	8.8	15.7	7.9
Total.....	...	...	...	...	385	440	460	480
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil.....	2 645	3 005	3 266	3 356	1 076.6	1 037.0	1 370.0	1 066.6
Colombia.....	¹ 656	...	...	...	359.2	324.8	335.2	332.8
Ecuador.....	69	88	...	...	17.7	¹⁶ 35.1	¹⁷ 22.6	¹⁸ 41.1
Peru.....	¹ 9	¹ 15	¹ 22	...	5.9	9.6	12.1	¹⁹ 13.8
Surinam.....	2	2	2	...	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Venezuela.....	¹ 322	306	...	...	45.7	53.4	36.0	48.0
Total.....	...	...	...	...	1 510	1 460	1 780	1 510
ASIA								
India.....	¹ 91	234	...	...	21.6	25.5	33.9	42.2
Indonesia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estates.....	38	44	43	42	11.4	14.4	16.1	12.8
Philippines.....	¹ 11	19	21	...	4.3	7.0	7.1	...
Viet-Nam.....	...	2	...	...	...	1.2	2.2	2.4
Yemen.....	...	...	...	...	²⁰ 4.2	²¹ 4.2	²² 4.2	²³ 4.2
Total.....	...	...	...	...	70	90	120	150
AFRICA								
Angola.....	¹ 127	...	...	...	²⁴ 55.0	57.7	²⁵ 79.0	²⁶ 81.0
Belgian Congo.....	61	59	63	73	20.5	28.2	29.0	38.7
Ethiopia.....	...	...	...	...	²⁷ 33.5	²⁸ 45.7	²⁹ 54.0	³⁰ 49.2
French Cameroons.....	¹ 25	¹ 47	...	...	8.9	10.8	13.9	...
French Equatorial Africa.....	¹ 10	...	...	...	4.4	5.4	³¹ 6.0	...
French West Africa.....	197	...	...	...	51.8	76.5	³² 120.0	³³ 110.0
Kenya.....	¹ 23	¹ 24	¹ 24	...	10.3	12.5	24.3	18.8
Madagascar.....	102	130	...	...	30.5	44.0	54.6	³⁴ 51.0
Ruanda-Urundi.....	24	22	23	26	11.4	11.3	17.4	14.8
Tanganyika.....	¹ 43	...	...	...	16.0	21.4	20.4	23.3
Uganda.....	83	...	...	...	36.0	64.8	...	³⁵ 55.0
Total.....	...	...	...	...	290	390	480	470
OCEANIA								
Hawaii ^{3,4}	1	1	2	...	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.9
Total.....	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	6
WORLD TOTAL								
	...	...	...	...	2 260	2 390	2 850	2 620

¹1956, preliminary figures. — ²Average of 4 years. — ³Average of 2 years. — ⁴Average of 3 years. — ⁵1952. — ⁶Calendar year. — ⁷Harvested area. — ⁸Total area. — ⁹1949. — ¹⁰On farms and estates. — ¹¹Parchment coffee.

¹1956, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 4 années. — ³Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁴Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵1952. — ⁶Année civile. — ⁷Superficie récoltée. — ⁸Superficie totale. — ⁹1949. — ¹⁰Dans les fermes et grands domaines. — ¹¹Café en parche.

Table 5. - Cacao beans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956¹Tableau 5. - Fèves de cacao : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies								
Dominica	—	1	1	...	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Grenada	6	7	7	...	2.6	2.9	*1.0	*1.0
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.7
St. Lucia	*1	...	...	...	*0.5	0.3	0.3	...
Trinidad and Tobago ²	*73	...	...	...	*7.9	*8.2	9.4	7.7
Costa Rica	*11	...	...	...	*4.5	10.0	9.1	8.5
Cuba	*6	...	...	...	*2.9	*2.7	*2.0	*2.5
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	*31.6	*36.4	25.9	33.2
Guadeloupe	—	...	...	...	0.1	*0.3	*0.3	*0.3
Guatemala	*1	...	1	...	*0.8	*1.0	*1.0	*1.0
Haiti	...	8	...	...	*1.9	*1.3	*1.3	*1.6
Martinique	—	...	...	...	0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1
Mexico	29	35	36	...	7.9	12.6	13.8	*15.0
Panama	*7	...	...	...	*1.9	*1.8	*1.6	*1.8
Total	...	...	...	...	66	81	70	76
SOUTH AMERICA								
Bolivia	...	2	...	...	*3.0	*3.0	*3.0	*3.0
Brazil ⁴	274	353	368	369	125.2	162.9	157.9	167.4
Colombia	32	68	67	51	13.8	*15.0	*14.0	*14.0
Ecuador ⁵	*158	163	...	...	22.3	*28.4	*26.1	*27.0
Peru	15	14	14	...	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.5
Venezuela	70	*70	...	...	17.2	15.0	*17.0	*16.0
Total	...	...	...	...	186	228	222	232
ASIA								
Ceylon	*8	...	...	...	*2.5	*2.7	*2.7	*2.7
Indonesia ⁷	4	4	5	5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6
Philippines	*5	6	6	...	*0.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	6
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	*8	21	22	...	1.9	2.6	4.0	4.6
French Cameroons	*139	186	...	...	48.8	56.0	58.0	63.0
French Equatorial Africa	*2	...	...	...	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.2
French Togoland	10	11	11	...	4.4	5.4	5.7	4.6
French West Africa	*180	...	...	...	53.0	*65.9	71.0	72.0
Ghana ⁸	...	654	654	648	253.1	238.0	241.0	267.9
Liberia	*1	...	6	...	*0.7	...	0.5	0.6
Madagascar	1	1	...	...	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Nigeria and British Came- roons ⁹	*231	...	...	...	108.6	90.6	116.1	137.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	...	...	...	...	*8.0	7.5	*7.7	*8.2
Spanish Guinea	...	...	...	...	*15.7	*21.0	19.8	23.4
Total	...	...	...	...	499	493	529	580
OCEANIA								
New Guinea	*2	7	...	...	*0.3	1.1	1.6	2.3
New Hebrides	*2	2	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.8	*0.9
Western Samoa (N.Z.)	...	...	...	...	*2.7	*3.6	*3.1	*4.1
Total	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	7
WORLD TOTAL								
	...	...	...	...	760	810	930	900

¹1956, preliminary figures. — ²Average of 3 years. — ³Seasonal purchases for export. — ⁴1948. — ⁵Average of 2 years. — ⁶12-month period beginning 1 May. — ⁷On estates only. — ⁸Average of 4 years. — ⁹1952.

¹1956, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Moyenne de 3 années. — ³Achats saisonniers pour l'exportation. — ⁴1948. — ⁵Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁶Période de 12 mois commençant le 1^{er} mai. — ⁷Dans les grands domaines seulement. — ⁸Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁹1952.

Table 6. - Tea : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956¹Tableau 6. - Thé : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina ²	2	4	7	33	0.9	1.6	3.4	8.3
Brazil ³	3	5	5	5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Peru ⁴	1	2	2	...	0.4	0.7	0.8	...
Total .....	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	10
ASIA								
Ceylon ⁵	228	233	229	231	140.3	166.3	172.4	170.4
India ⁶	314	320	320	320	280.0	292.3	302.2	303.6
Indonesia ⁴	61	68	68	66	31.9	46.9	44.0	42.6
Iran ⁶ .....	...	...	...	...	46.3	55.5	53.4	50.3
Japan ⁶	28	35	38	42	40.3	67.8	72.9	70.7
Malaya, Fed. of ^{6,7}	4	3	3	4	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.3
Pakistan ⁸	30	30	31	30	22.8	25.3	23.8	24.9
Taiwan ⁹	35	41	43	...	10.1	13.0	14.7	...
Viet-Nam	44	7	8	8	46.1	3.8	3.5	4.5
Total (excl. China) .....	...	...	...	...	537	624	641	635
China .....	...	...	...	...	62.8	92.1	108.0	130.0
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo ⁷	1	2	2	2	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.7
Kenya ⁸	8	9	10	11	6.0	7.9	8.6	9.6
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
Mozambique	10	11	12	12	2.8	5.2	6.0	6.6
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Southern Rhodesia ^{10,11}	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Nyasaland	9	9	11	11	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.9
Tanganyika ⁸	4	4	5	5	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.5
Uganda ¹²	3	4	4	5	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.1
Total .....	...	...	...	...	19	27	30	34
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R. and China) .....	...	...	...	...	546	655	675	680

NOTE : Data refer to calendar years, unless otherwise stated.

NOTE : Les données se rapportent à l'année civile, sauf indication contraire.

¹1956, preliminary figures. — ²Planted or cultivated area. — ³Mature area or area of plucking. — ⁴Mature area of estates at the end of the year and estate production, including processed raw product purchased from small holders. — ⁵Year beginning 21 March. — ⁶Average of 4 years. — ⁷On estates. — ⁸Average of 2 years. — ⁹Planted areas as at 30 September and production for crop years ending 30 September.

¹1955, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Superficie plantée ou cultivée. — ³Plantations parvenues à maturité ou superficie sur laquelle s'effectue la cueillette. — ⁴Superficie parvenue à maturité dans les grands domaines à la fin de l'année et production des grands domaines, y compris les quantités de feuilles vertes préparées achetées aux cultivateurs indigènes. — ⁵Années commençant le 21 mars. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁷Dans les grands domaines. — ⁸Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁹Superficies plantées au 30 septembre et production pour les campagnes agricoles se terminant le 30 septembre.

Table 7. - Grapes for wine and wine production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956¹Tableau 7. - Raisins à cuve et production de vin, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956¹

Country — Pays	Grapes for wine - Raisins à cuve				Wine - Vin			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
..... Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques								
EUROPE								
Austria	*131	*210	*149	*50	92	147	105	35
Bulgaria	*350	...	...	...	*200	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	*55	*58	*58	...	*32	*38	*38	...
France	*7 831	*9 086	*9 115	*7 532	5 245	6 086	6 105	*5 045
Germany, Western	*323	*397	*308	*119	232	285	221	85
Greece	600	560	474	530	370	423	357	400
Hungary	*470	...	...	...	*330	*370	*370	...
Italy	6 576	7 468	8 620	9 249	4 342	5 047	5 841	6 356
Luxembourg	*18	*14	*15	*9	11	10	11	6
Malta	*4	...	...	...	*2	...	...	...
Portugal	1 146	1 742	1 621	1 568	802	1 218	1 134	1 096
Azores	*9	...	...	...	*7	...	...	...
Madeira	*10	...	...	...	*8	...	...	...
Romania .....	...	...	...	...	*400	*410	*576	*262
Spain	2 340	2 674	2 577	3 155	1 499	1 750	1 685	2 114
Switzerland	96	89	102	...	70	60	74	43
Yugoslavia	714	488	934	541	416	285	530	322
Total	21 200	24 300	25 800	24 300	14 060	16 340	17 260	16 490
N. and CENT. AMERICA¹								
Canada	*118	...	...	...	22	23	26	25
Mexico	*2	*2	*2	...	*1	*1	*1	...
United States ²	1 291	1 189	1 550	1 365	*904	*832	*1 085	*956
Total	1 311	1 210	1 575	1 390	927	856	1 112	982
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	*1 461	2 328	1 674	1 176	*1 162	1 758	1 333	800
Brazil	*155	*133	*133	...	*86	*74	*74	...
Chile	*444	470	...	...	320	358	...	...
Peru ³	*21	*16	*15	*9	14	11	*10	*6
Uruguay	117	116	...	...	84	77	...	...
Total	2 250	3 060	2 410	1 910	1 670	2 280	1 860	1 330
ASIA								
Cyprus	*22	...	...	...	13	16	12	13
Iran	*1	*1	*1	*1	...	...	...	...
Israel ⁴	7	13	11	14	6	8	7	10
Japan	7	*12	...	15	5	8	10	10
Turkey ⁵ .....	...	...	...	...	*15	*20	*23	*22
Total	60	90	90	90	40	50	50	55
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 714	2 444	1 829	2 365	1 350	1 925	1 440	1 862
Libya	*4	...	...	...	*3	...	...	...
Madagascar	*1	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Morocco (former French Zone)	*84	*245	*249	*275	64	*188	*191	*211
Tunisia	*96	*137	*145	*169	74	105	*112	130
Union of South Africa	359	452	*510	*370	228	288	*323	*236
Total	2 260	3 280	2 740	3 180	1 720	2 510	2 070	2 440
OCEANIA								
Australia	163	131	129	127	144	109	104	105
New Zealand	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
Total	166	134	132	130	146	111	106	107
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	27 200	32 100	32 700	31 000	18 600	22 100	22 500	21 400

¹1956, preliminary. — ²Declared wine. — ³Average of 2 years. — ⁴Grapes used for industrial production of wine. — ⁵Average of 3 years. — ⁶Production of natural wine estimated at 70% of the weight of grapes crushed. — ⁷Average of 4 years. — ⁸Industrial production of wine, excluding brandy and spirits.

¹1956, chiffres préliminaires. — ²Vin déclaré. — ³Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁴Raisins utilisés pour la production industrielle de vin. — ⁵Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁶Production de vin naturel estimée à 70% du poids du raisin vinifié. — ⁷Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁸Production industrielle de vin, à l'exclusion de l'eau-de-vie et des spiritueux.

Table 8. - Sheep numbers

Tableau 8. - Espèce ovine, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.				
		1947/48-1951/52	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
..... Thousand head — Milliers de têtes						
EUROPE						
Austria.....	XII	399	297	278	255	227
Belgium.....	15 - V	157	110	164	167	171
Bulgaria.....	XII	¹ 8 430	⁷ 640	⁷ 830	⁷ 829	⁸ 830
Czechoslovakia.....	31 - XII	⁴ 42	1 017	1 017	1 000	1 276
Denmark.....	VII	61	37	33	34	34
Finland.....	VI	1 102	908	749	566	...
France.....	1 - X	7 499	7 826	8 013	8 216	8 355
Saar.....	XII	11	9	8	7	...
Germany.....	XII	² 963	2 904	² 940	² 995	3 038
Eastern.....	XII	(927)	(1 550)	(1 712)	(1 807)	(1 893)
Western.....	XII	(2 034)	(1 352)	(1 226)	(1 188)	(1 145)
Berlin.....	XII	...	² (2)	...	...	...
Greece.....	31 - XII	6 980	8 254	8 738	8 970	9 100
Hungary.....	V	¹ 030	1 869	1 857	1 930	1 846
Iceland.....	XII	426	544	635	657	⁷ 05
Ireland, Rep. of.....	1 - VI	2 422	3 113	3 269	3 448	...
Italy.....	I	10 187	9 452	9 042	8 572	⁸ 572
Luxembourg.....	V	4	3	3	3	2
Malta.....	X-XII	23	¹ 9	19	18	...
Netherlands.....	V	406	407	381	433	485
Norway ¹	20 - VI	1 819	1 952	1 922	1 826	...
Poland.....	VI	² 403	4 170	4 243	...	...
Spain.....	IV	² 5 954	...	¹ 6 312	...	...
Sweden.....	1 - VI	278	203	177	157	146
Switzerland.....	21 - IV	186	195	195	201	...
United Kingdom ²	VI	19 945	22 873	22 949	23 645	...
Yugoslavia.....	I	10 494	12 116	11 979	11 360	10 622
Total.....		120 000	129 000	129 000	134 000	...
U.S.S.R.	I	⁷ 9 039	¹ 14 877	¹ 17 515	¹ 24 982	¹ 29 879
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada ³	1 - XII	1 177	1 179	1 202	1 199	1 190
Cuba.....	...	¹ 74	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic.....	VI	26	34	59	...	...
El Salvador.....	X	⁴	5	5	5	...
Greenland.....	XI	¹ 5	19	21	21	...
Guatemala.....	IV-V	⁷ 35	865	739	756	...
Honduras.....	VIII	8	¹ 413	¹ 411	11	...
Martinique.....	...	² 2	25	26	...	...
Mexico.....	XII	¹ 5 016	...	...	5 086	...
United States ⁴	1 - I	31 544	31 356	31 582	31 273	30 838
Total.....		39 000	39 000	39 000	39 000	...
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	XI	...	¹ 46 772	...	¹ 47 376	...
Bolivia.....	...	¹ 7 224	⁶ 464	...	...	...
Brazil.....	31 - XII	14 427	16 800	17 503	18 484	18 867
British Guiana ⁵	VIII	43	39	36	...	...
Chile.....	VI	⁶ 6 642	5 800	5 803	6 540	...
Colombia.....	XII	1 194	¹ 1, ¹ 41 114	...	¹ 1, ¹ 41 128	¹ 1, ¹ 41 126
Ecuador.....	VIII	¹ 1 720	...	...	...	...
Falkland Islands.....	...	601	600	...	598	...
Paraguay.....	XII	207	...	222	...	...
Peru.....	V	17 515	16 190	16 821	16 505	...
Uruguay.....	V	² 3 150	26 778	...	22 954	...
Venezuela.....	...	¹ 04	...	...	...	...
Total.....		124 000	123 000	121 000	122 000	...
ASIA						
Aden Protectorate.....	...	¹ 163	200	200	200	...
Burma ¹	III	25	33	36	37	...
Ceylon.....	1 - V	62	95	89	65	...
China : Mainland.....	...	¹ 26 032	⁴ 0 652	⁴ 2 109	...	...
Cyprus.....	X	292	351	361	¹ 383	385
India.....	...	³ 6 830	...	...	38 666	...
Indonesia.....	...	² 000	...	2 887	2 782	...
Iran.....	...	¹ 4 069	¹ 7 750	...	...	...
Iraq.....	...	¹ 0 000	...	...	...	...
Israel.....	XII	⁴ 4	78	98	118	129
Japan ⁶	I-II	401	733	780	893	945
Jordan ¹	IV	242	364	...	...	...
Korea, South.....	XII	2	1	1	1	¹
Lebanon.....	...	² 2	60	59	75	...
Pakistan.....	...	...	6 145	...	...	...
Philippines.....	I	25	16	16	17	...
Saudi Arabia.....	...	¹ 3 572	...	...	...	...
Syria.....	31 - XII	2 975	3 746	3 955	4 340	...
Turkey.....	31 - XII	24 282	27 287	26 808	26 444	27 974
Total.....		149 000	176 000	177 000	178 000	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 8. - Sheep, numbers (concluded)

Tableau 8. - Espèce ovine, nombre (fin)

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.				
		1947/48-1951/52	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57
..... Thousand head - Millions de têtes						
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	3 990	6 014	6 009	...	...
Angola	XII	*136	129	141	...	...
Basutoland	II	*1 561	...	1 339	...	...
Bechuanaland .....	...	209	192	153	...	...
Belgian Congo	31 - XII	*389	553	529	595	622
British Somaliland .....	...	¹ 2 200	...	...	...	...
Egypt .....	...	¹ 1 254	1 216	1 237	...	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea .....	...	882	900	1 000	1 000	...
Ethiopia .....	...	...	¹ 18 000	...	...	...
French Cameroons	XII	462	460	500	...	...
French Equatorial Africa ¹	XII	*876	*997	*999	*966	...
French Somaliland	XII	*100	¹ 78	¹ 78	...	...
French Togoland	X-XII	*265	258	276	303	...
French West Africa .....	...	*11 172	...	...	...	...
Ghana and Br. Togoland .....	...	¹ 443	...	...	...	...
Kenya	XII	*2 634	*2 691	*2 700	*2 707	...
Libya .....	...	¹ 1 434	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	XII	247	392	389	...	...
Morocco: Former French zone ¹	I - III	10 576	14 243	15 400	...	...
Former Spanish zone	VI	620	758	...	...	...
Mozambique	31 - XII	71	75	77	74	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons ..	...	¹ 8 427	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	31 - XII	305	274	272	251	239
Northern Rhodesia	IX	8	10	13	*15	...
Nyasaland .....	...	47	*53	*79	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	XII	*411	391	414	525	459
Sierra Leone .....	...	11	10	15	15	20
Somalia .....	...	*2 000	...	...	...	...
South West Africa .....	...	2 887	3 200	3 100	3 100	...
Swaziland	IX	27	32	27	...	...
Tanganyika .....	...	2 353	3 024	2 739	2 949	...
Tunisia .....	...	2 463	3 352	3 045	...	...
Uganda	I	1 069	1 156	1 093	...	...
Union of South Africa	31 - VIII	33 237	37 142	...	...	...
Total		119 000	132 000	133 000	134 000	...
OCEANIA						
Australia	31 - III	111 485	126 945	130 849	139 124	149 605
Hawaii ²	XII	14	11	14	11	12
New Zealand	30 - VI	33 400	38 011	39 117	40 225	...
Total		145 000	165 000	170 000	179 000	190 000
WORLD TOTAL						
		775 000	879 000	887 000	911 000	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.		696 000	764 000	769 000	786 000	...

¹January. — ²Average of 2 years. — ³West Berlin. — ⁴September. —
⁵On agricultural holdings. — ⁶Average of 4 years. — ⁷1949/50. —
⁸Animals over 1 year old. — ⁹October. — ¹⁰December. — ¹¹June. —
¹²1950/51. — ¹³Excluding animals on sugar plantations. — ¹⁴Exclud-
ing the "Intendencias y Comisarias". — ¹⁵Average of 3 years. — ¹⁶Exclud-
ing Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States and Karenni. — ¹⁷March. —
¹⁸1951/52. — ¹⁹Data submitted by Ministry of Finance. — ²⁰Standing
estimate. — ²¹Animals registered for taxation.

¹Janvier. — ²Moyenne de 2 années. — ³Berlin occidentale. — ⁴Sep-
tembre. — ⁵Dans les exploitations agricoles. — ⁶Moyenne de 4 an-
nées. — ⁷1949/50. — ⁸Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — ⁹Octobre. —
¹⁰Décembre. — ¹¹Juin. — ¹²1950/51. — ¹³Non compris les animaux
dans les plantations de canne à sucre. — ¹⁴Non compris les « Inten-
dencias » et « Comisarias ». — ¹⁵Moyenne de 3 années. — ¹⁶A l'exclu-
sion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — ¹⁷Mars.
— ¹⁸1951/52. — ¹⁹Données fournies par le Ministère des finances. —
²⁰Estimation permanente. — ²¹Animaux soumis à l'impôt.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 9. - Butter : Production,
1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956Tableau 9. - Beurre : Production,
1948-52, 1953, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country — Pays	Type of production — Genre de production	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1956
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques						
EUROPE						
Austria	Total	25	30	32	30	33
Belgium	Total	69	83	91	91	89
Czechoslovakia	Factory	123	35	37	43	...
Denmark	Total	155	173	181	164	165
Finland	Total	49	64	64	59	*74
France	Total	224	275	305	323	...
Germany, Western	Total	261	322	339	326	335
Greece ¹	Total	5	7	8	10	*10
Ireland, Rep. of	Total	52	54	59	58	*64
Italy	Total	56	61	62	65	*65
Luxembourg	Total	3	4	4	4	5
Netherlands	Total	81	83	82	74	77
Norway	Total	18	18	16	16	18
Portugal	Factory	2	3	3	2	2
Azores and Madeira	Factory	*3	3	3	...	...
Sweden	Total	102	100	94	85	83
Switzerland	Total	19	24	29	26	*28
United Kingdom	Total	17	22	28	24	*37
	Factory	(9)	(13)	(19)	(15)	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada	Total	138	148	152	153	146
Cuba	Factory	*1	*2	*2	*2	*3
Honduras ⁴	Total	4	4	3	3	...
United States	Total	697	729	738	704	707
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	Factory	43	58	61	57	*66
Brazil ⁵	Factory	23	25	24	28	28
Chile	Total	*7	7	7	7	*6
Peru	Total	2	2	2	*2	*2
Uruguay	Total	3	4	4	4	*3
Venezuela	Factory	1	2	3	3	*3
ASIA						
India ⁶	Total	...	...	...	...	549
Iran ⁷	Total	*40	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Total	*24	...	...	...	...
Israel ⁸	Total	*1	1	1	1	1
Japan	Factory	3	5	7	7	8
Syria ⁹	Factory	*6	12	13	12	16
AFRICA						
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	Total	4	2	2	...	...
Eritrea		3	4	4	4	*5
Kenya ¹⁰	Total	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	Total	...	...	...	1	...
Southern Rhodesia ¹¹		5	4	5	6	4
South West Africa	Total	30	35	37	40	*41
Union of South Africa	Total	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA						
Australia ¹²	Total	163	170	162	194	209
New Zealand ¹³	Total	178	206	188	195	208

¹1948. — ²Made of milk from cows and buffaloes. — ³Average of 3 years. — ⁴12-month period ending 30 June of year stated. — ⁵Government inspected only. — ⁶1950. — ⁷Mainly ghee; based on 1951 livestock census. — ⁸Average of 2 years. — ⁹12-month period ending 30 September of year stated. — ¹⁰Production on farms and estates.

¹1948. — ²Fabriqu  avec du lait de vache et de buffonne. — ³Moyenne de 3 ann es. — ⁴P riode de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'ann e indiqu e. — ⁵Beurre soumis   l'inspection gouvernementale. — ⁶1950. — ⁷Principalement le g hee ; bas  sur le recensement du cheptel de 1951. — ⁸Moyenne de 2 ann es. — ⁹P riode de 12 mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'ann e indiqu e. — ¹⁰Production dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 10. - Wool : Production,
1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956¹

Tableau 10. - Laine : Production,
1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956¹

Country	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	Pays
..... Thousand metric tons, clean basis					
EUROPE					EUROPE
Albania	*1	*1	*1	*1	Albanie
Bulgaria	*8	*8	*8	*8	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia	*1	*1	*1	*1	Tchécoslovaquie
Finland	1	1	1	—	Finlande
France	8	10	10	10	France
Germany	4	5	4	4	Allemagne
Eastern	* (1)	* (2)	* (2)	* (2)	Orientale
Western	(3)	(3)	(2)	2	Occidentale
Greece	4	6	6	6	Grèce
Hungary	*2	*2	*2	*2	Hongrie
Iceland	1	1	1	...	Islande
Ireland, Rep. of	4	5	5	*5	Irlande, Rép. d'
Italy	8	*8	*7	*7	Italie
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	Pays-Bas
Norway	2	3	3	3	Norvège
Poland	*2	*5	*5	*5	Pologne
Portugal	5	5	5	5	Portugal
Romania	*9	*10	*10	*10	Roumanie
Spain	*25	*21	*21	*21	Espagne
United Kingdom	27	*32	*31	*32	Royaume-Uni
Yugoslavia	9	10	10	9	Yougoslavie
Total	125	135	135	135	Total
N. and CENT. AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE DU N. et CENTRALE
Canada	2	2	2	2	Canada
Mexico	*1	*1	*1	*1	Mexique
United States	56	62	61	60	Etats-Unis
Total	60	65	65	65	Total
SOUTH AMERICA					AMÉRIQUE DU SUD
Argentina	112	*99	102	105	Argentine
Bolivia	*3	*3	*3	*3	Bolivie
Brazil	12	16	18	*18	Brésil
Chile	*10	*9	*9	*9	Chili
Colombia	1	...	...	...	Colombie
Falkland Islands	1	1	*2	*2	Iles Falkland
Peru	4	5	5	...	Pérou
Uruguay	50	*60	*60	*53	Uruguay
Total	195	200	200	195	Total
ASIA					ASIE
Afghanistan	*3	*3	*3	*3	Afghanistan
China	*23	*30	*32	*34	Chine
India	*18	*18	*18	*18	Inde
Iran	*8	*10	*10	*10	Iran
Iraq	*8	*8	*8	*8	Irak
Japan	1	2	2	2	Japon
Nepal	*1	*1	*1	*1	Népal
Pakistan	8	9	9	*9	Pakistan
Syria	*4	4	5	5	Syrie
Turkey	18	20	20	21	Turquie
Total	90	105	110	110	Total
AFRICA					AFRIQUE
Algeria	2	4	*5	*5	Algérie
Basutoland	2	2	2	2	Basutoland
Egypt	*2	*2	*2	...	Egypte
French West Africa	—	1	...	...	A.-O. F.
Libya	1	1	1	...	Libye
Morocco (former French zone)	5	*6	*6	*6	Maroc (ancienne zone française)
South West Africa	*2	4	4	...	Sud-Ouest africain
Tunisia	1	1	...	...	Tunisie
Union of South Africa	50	65	68	69	Union Sud-Africaine
Total	65	85	90	90	Total
OCEANIA					Océanie
Australia	288	326	358	397	Australie
New Zealand	125	147	149	158	Nouvelle-Zélande
Total	413	473	507	555	Total
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	950	1 065	1 110	1 150	TOTAL MONDIAL (sans l'U.R.S.S.)

¹1956, preliminary figures.

¹1956, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) :
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1953/54 to 1956/57;
1955, 1956, and 1957

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1953/54 à 1956/57; 1955, 1956 et 1957

Country — Pays	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1955				1956				1957						
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....																		
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																			
EUROPE																			
France	273	598	671	97	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	57	105	155	36	33	59	63	
Germany, Western	17	12	92	84	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	73	68	96	20	21	40	35	
Netherlands	25	15	20	3	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	—	
Sweden	111	62	27	67	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	66	51	146	11	61	38	47	
Eastern Europe ^a	70	50	22	...	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	500	740	830	270	1 060	740	650	970	1 120	590	200	220	240	410	70	120	140	150	
U.S.S.R. ^a																			
U.S.S.R. ^a	175	175	95	225	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																			
Canada	1 959	1 724	1 966	1 920	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 506	2 073	1 521	1 580	433	455	576	549	
United States ^a	1 494	1 868	2 329	3 645	2 311	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 480	3 528	3 218	3 443	3 981	3 938	1 345	1 379	1 002	1 547	
..... ^a	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	29	48	99	...	53	65	...	...
Total	3 453	3 592	4 314	...	3 802	3 342	3 567	2 902	4 261	6 528	5 753	5 564	5 601	...	1 831	1 899	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																			
Argentina	764	907	789	675	946	943	811	1 014	744	586	599	639	644	817	*310	*270	*280	*267	
Uruguay.....	30	124	121	*83	190	87	107	114	131	131	79	*140	*80	*35	*20	*20	*5	*10	
Total	794	1 031	910	756	1 136	1 030	918	1 128	875	717	678	779	724	842	330	290	285	277	
ASIA																			
Iraq	—	25	—	...	46	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	76	47	1	69	28	7	1	—	—	2	76	106	42	53	...	...	...	...
Turkey	218	101	66	...	13	59	17	70	117	59	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Total	294	173	67	...	107	70	18	70	117	61	76	106	42	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																			
Algeria	—	6	17	—	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	1	—	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	20	53	57	...	73	66	51	64	79	35	10	53	39	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia ^a	52	46	9	...	34	42	11	16	8	—	—	4	26	...	...	...	...	...
Total	72	105	83	...	112	126	96	98	103	35	15	58	65	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																			
Australia	489	641	721	878	761	640	566	579	690	938	971	972	964	607	380	240	165	202	
WORLD TOTAL																			
5 800 6 500 7 050 8 050 7 150 6 200 5 950 5 900 7 300 9 050 7 950 7 950 8 250 6 150 2 850 2 770 2 390 2 990																			
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																			
EUROPE																			
Austria	38	58	73	54	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	31	50	44	20	16	17	11	
Belgium-Luxembourg	187	171	119	...	123	155	115	93	91	178	146	151	116	...	35	30	23	...	
Denmark	33	95	81	55	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	46	60	60	16	19	21	20	
Finland	45	66	62	66	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	100	52	65	31	31	20	14	
France	68	54	113	448	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	534	360	219	201	117	60	42	
Germany, Western	597	721	639	803	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	902	807	607	240	203	231	173	
Greece	37	79	75	100	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	116	20	228	5	132	70	26	
Ireland, Rep. of	27	39	25	35	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	20	62	16	...	...	...	...
Italy	156	128	181	135	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	146	170	108	21	33	39	36	
Netherlands	232	204	227	230	175	186	252	228	167	263	285	221	203	212	61	53	81	88	
Norway	74	96	87	84	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	82	57	83	31	29	38	16	
Portugal	22	19	24	47	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	47	18	33	12	5	25	3	
Spain	227	72	21	...	4	—	24	18	21	22	13	—	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	8	3	15	15	2	9	—	30	26	5	—	15	21	23	13	5	10	8	
Switzerland	105	93	68	145	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	122	151	143	40	47	70	26	
United Kingdom	979	1 285	1 313	1 252	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 131	1 297	1 550	1 298	1 235	1 320	1 156	460	373	444	339	
Yugoslavia	139	282	269	...	384	268	290	33	312	440	265	310	252	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2 974	3 465	3 392	3 927	3 339	3 451	3 424	2 881	3 169	4 103	4 340	4 078	3 721	3 570	1 280	1 250	1 320	1 000	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent):
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1953/54 to 1956/57;
1955, 1956, and 1957 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent
de froment): Commerce par campagne agricole
(juillet-juin), 1953/54 à 1956/57; 1955, 1956 et
1957 (fin)

Country Pays	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1955				1956				1957					
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																		
N. and CENT. AMERICA																		
British West Indies.....	50	58	52	58	43	67	48	56	51	53	59	58	61	54	18	14	20	20
Cuba.....	45	51	47	54	39	66	29	48	52	59	49	52	68	47	32	8	21	18
Mexico.....	41	—	24	—	—	—	6	4	44	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States.....	60	30	67	53	11	67	30	56	68	114	25	59	63	64	20	15	13	36
Others.....	74	72	72	76	74	97	122	42	54	69	64	80	81	81	36	34	24	23
Total.....	270	210	260	240	170	300	230	210	270	340	200	250	270	250	110	70	80	100
SOUTH AMERICA																		
Bolivia.....	25	26	23	26	25	33	10	9	41	32	31	39	30	6	11	—	1	5
Brazil.....	408	403	425	—	400	294	614	547	246	293	418	540	210	—	74	—	—	—
Chile.....	37	70	36	78	68	26	37	85	14	9	158	73	10	70	—	—	39	31
Peru.....	68	65	83	—	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	48	54	60	65	61	64	70	59	54	58	61	92	56	50	17	31	4	15
Others.....	66	65	57	55	48	80	60	42	48	78	66	54	42	60	8	28	13	19
Total.....	650	680	680	650	660	560	890	830	460	560	799	850	400	550	120	180	170	200
ASIA																		
Ceylon.....	91	76	68	63	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	92	67	73	49	25	26	22
China: Taiwan.....	75	61	41	52	26	83	44	24	40	56	44	54	33	77	14	19	21	37
Hong Kong.....	24	19	20	24	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	24	25	24	7	8	—	9
India.....	171	137	69	500	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	481	548	593	209	182	210	201
Indonesia.....	53	33	58	64	39	36	40	51	62	79	47	87	61	61	20	18	21	22
Israel.....	80	97	78	—	77	109	51	79	73	111	82	68	78	—	21	—	—	—
Japan.....	592	490	568	—	479	516	829	509	428	504	753	656	348	—	101	—	—	—
Korea, South.....	40	18	31	106	10	18	24	19	29	51	95	49	145	134	80	53	41	40
Lebanon.....	43	47	49	—	30	63	16	107	33	41	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaya-Singapore.....	46	58	56	51	71	55	38	44	56	86	51	41	61	52	19	17	20	15
Pakistan.....	193	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	20	25	176	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines.....	63	84	70	—	92	107	46	82	69	85	81	100	—	32	28	23	—	—
Turkey.....	—	42	23	—	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	38	57	—	9	55	28	—
Total.....	1 470	1 160	1 140	2 030	1 230	1 380	1 220	1 050	1 000	1 310	1 860	1 950	1 750	2 550	670	850	850	850
AFRICA																		
Algeria.....	26	5	12	—	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	17	—	14	—	—	—	14
Belgian Congo.....	8	9	10	—	7	10	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	—	4	4	5	—
Egypt.....	55	15	78	—	—	6	8	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French West Africa.....	19	27	26	—	31	25	27	27	20	31	36	34	40	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan.....	15	20	12	17	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	16	21	6	18	—	1	5
Tunisia.....	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	18	31	41	10	48	49	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa.....	86	48	49	—	23	80	93	11	21	72	59	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	210	120	209	300	74	163	162	71	267	510	300	300	300	300	100	100	100	100
OCEANIA																		
New Zealand.....	47	55	59	—	63	48	55	65	63	55	82	64	82	—	24	24	—	—
WORLD TOTAL.....																		
	5 850	6 200	6 550	7 600	6 150	6 500	6 550	5 650	6 150	7 950	8 000	7 950	6 800	7 650	2 510	2 590	2 650	2 410

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 %; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies; these exports are excluded from 1953/54 and 1954/55 world totals. — Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98 % des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé: Argentine et Australie, 72 %; Canada, 72,6 %; États-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953/54 et 1954/55. — Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):
Trade, 1953-57Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):
Commerce, 1953-57

Country Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957					
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																		
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																		
EUROPE																		
Italy	61	49	42	87	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	82	39	27	8	8	6	13
Spain	14	15	12	23	1	3	5	40	38	12	17	25	24	...	5	2	...	...
Total	75	64	54	110	44	40	37	97	152	98	84	107	63	...	13	10	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																		
United States	174	139	129	204	81	125	150	160	91	102	274	351	283	192	151	112	47	33
Other .....	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	34	32	44	24	...	6	1	...	...
Total	174	139	129	232	81	125	150	160	91	136	306	395	307	...	157	113	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																		
Brazil	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	2	20	50	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	10	9	14	*10	11	15	14	15	9	*12	*6	*14	*13	*12	*7	*3	*4	*5
Ecuador	8	5	5	3	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	14	19	38	13	19	25	21	33	63	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																		
Burma	242	365	409	464	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	449	486	530	243	189	225	116
Cambodia .....	...	...	6	15	14	6	5	—	2	36	—	22	64	*160	25	...	...	...
Laos	49	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam .....	...	...	20	1	38	31	12	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
China .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainland	67	73	73	105	96	56	38	102	106	56	90	170	51	...	20	...	...	...
Taiwan	15	9	42	*27	61	9	43	57	17	38	...	*55	*20	...	*4	...	...	...
India .....	...	...	25	10	18	38	23	21	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	12	15	11	2	20	11	10	4	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	11	12	14	18	9	8	15	24	18	14	19	22	30	23	10	11	7	5
Pakistan	22	35	62	15	33	68	67	78	58	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	335	255	307	310	321	389	286	232	285	313	280	361	441	428	141	157	133	138
Total	753	853	969	967	1 021	1 124	774	960	982	909	899	1 085	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																		
Egypt .....	...	12	46	55	34	31	47	71	61	86	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	10	3	11	9	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	9	6	4	2	2	1	1
Total	10	15	57	64	37	40	66	85	77	91	40	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																		
Australia	8	8	9	7	9	6	13	9	6	7	7	5	4	5	1	2	1	2
WORLD TOTAL	1 100	1 150	1 300	1 450	1 250	1 400	1 050	1 400	1 400	1 350	1 400	1 450	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																		
EUROPE																		
Austria	6	6	9	9	10	7	10	8	7	8	5	18	6	5	*2	*2	*1	*2
Belgium-Luxembourg	7	9	13	21	14	9	17	13	17	17	25	24	20	...	6	4	6	...
France	8	15	18	18	21	24	20	8	10	20	28	13	23	30	10	8	10	12
Germany, Western	21	18	25	26	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	24	28	24	11	7	11	6
Netherlands	10	19	30	18	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	12	19	16	9	2	8	6
Switzerland	6	5	5	8	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	17	9	4	2	1	1	2
United Kingdom	13	17	27	21	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	19	23	25	7	6	9	7
Total	71	89	127	121	155	140	124	87	109	116	134	127	128	...	47	30	46	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																		
Canada	7	8	8	10	8	5	6	12	5	10	12	14	7	9	4	4	3	2
Cuba	64	*41	*29	*35	*26	*10	*32	*49	*36	*22	*27	*57	*49	*31	*14	*14	*10	*7
Other	20	18	*2	*5	*1	*1	*5	*2	*2	*3	*9	*5	*3	*5	*1	*1	*3	*1
Total	91	67	39	50	35	16	43	63	43	35	48	76	59	45	19	19	16	10
SOUTH AMERICA, Total	7	9	*3	*4	*4	*1	*3	*3	*5	*2	*1	*8	*2	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):
Trade, 1953-57 (concluded)Tableau 12. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):
Commerce, 1953-57 (fin)

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957					
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
	..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																		
ASIA																		
British Borneo	9	8	12	15	11	10	10	15	13	13	16	20	18	*13	*4	*2	*5	*6
Ceylon	103	101	96	123	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	182	113	143	58	21	66	56
Hong Kong	78	27	66	71	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	55	95	60	36	25	14	21
India	48	164	72	81	217	69	—	—	—	—	84	241	223	299	96	139	116	44
Indonesia	89	65	37	191	4	3	21	99	237	178	108	240	86	172	32	46	28	98
Japan	270	358	311	190	192	474	280	300	245	309	86	120	50	...	27	...	...	...
Korea	68	*10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	*45	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	1	3	3	4	5	—	3	3	4	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore	137	80	137	148	120	110	155	163	155	132	132	171	160	100	39	29	38	33
Pakistan	—	—	—	*155	—	—	—	—	*5	*65	*190	*360	56	...	*20	*27	...	...
Philippines	—	11	16	*8	—	6	28	29	—	*10	*12	*10	*10	...	...	...	...	...
Ryukyu	8	9	13	*8	*13	*13	*13	*13	*8	*8	*8	*8	*27	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	1	2	5	5	7	3	5	3	6	7	3	3	11	3	...	...	...	...
Total	812	838	763	999	702	879	675	772	837	896	846	1 414	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																		
French West Africa	18	17	28	24	33	30	21	28	19	17	40	21	28	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	15	9	14	11	19	14	18	7	21	9	7	8	16	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	7	4	8	8	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	9	7	12	5	4	6	2
Union of South Africa	—	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	9	15	15	...	11	...	...	...
Total	40	36	58	51	67	52	61	51	53	41	61	53	66	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL																		
	1 100	1 100	1 200	1 400	1 150	1 300	1 100	1 150	1 200	1 250	1 250	1 900	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

* Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

* Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

^a a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies; these exports are excluded from 1953 and 1954 world totals.

^a a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. Ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953 et 1954.

Table 18. - Cotton (concluded)

Tableau 18. - Coton (fin)

NOTE: Data are taken from national sources as well as from Cotton, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 97% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE: Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de Cotton, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations mondiales et 97% des importations totales.

¹ Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs and exclude those to territories and possessions. —
² Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

¹ Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. —
² Depuis 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 13. - Barley: Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 13. - Orge: Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957		
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	
	.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Denmark	55.3	31.3	40.6	60.5	34.4	16.0	23.1	89.1	99.7	53.1	13.9	75.5	41.5	5.1	
France	0.2	12.8	11.4	105.1	36.8	0.2	1.1	7.7	1.4	0.4	64.4	354.4	567.6	556.6	
Netherlands	9.9	10.1	13.6	19.5	5.3	1.2	23.8	24.3	30.3	22.9	12.7	12.3	7.8	2.9	
United Kingdom	—	25.2	22.9	35.4	16.9	0.2	4.7	69.7	93.3	37.7	1.0	9.6	1.4	—	
Total	65.4	79.4	88.5	220.5	93.4	17.6	52.7	190.8	224.7	114.3	92.0	451.8	618.3	564.1	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	595.3	419.2	347.8	441.4	241.1	391.6	283.6	475.0	135.1	460.2	447.8	722.6	311.3	289.4	
United States ¹	94.1	117.1	385.1	448.3	198.5	253.7	623.7	464.7	355.3	695.2	478.3	264.6	247.0	255.9	
Total	689.4	536.3	732.9	889.7	439.6	645.3	907.3	939.7	490.4	1 155.4	926.1	987.2	558.3	545.3	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	139.2	165.4	129.7	145.6	109.7	91.4	86.6	231.1	237.9	91.4	84.9	168.3	233.5	*77.1	
ASIA															
Iraq	122.4	116.7	79.9	72.1	131.8	105.3	31.6	51.0	74.4	108.0	50.8	55.2	*17.9	...	
Syria	38.3	107.7	7.3	75.1	17.4	8.5	2.8	0.5	2.1	5.5	226.8	66.1	16.0	27.0	
Turkey	40.0	12.5	22.6	40.8	—	—	29.6	60.8	123.8	39.3	—	—	—	—	
Total	200.7	236.9	109.8	188.0	149.2	113.8	64.0	112.3	200.3	152.8	277.6	121.3	33.9	...	
AFRICA															
Algeria	28.2	18.1	19.1	5.3	54.8	14.4	7.1	—	—	—	6.9	14.4	18.5	14.6	
Morocco (former French zone)	76.5	125.6	87.4	111.2	107.6	91.4	62.8	97.8	66.7	126.4	155.4	96.4	31.3	—	
Tunisia	15.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	
Total	120.1	147.1	106.6	116.6	162.4	106.2	69.9	97.8	66.7	126.4	162.3	111.3	50.0	14.6	
OCEANIA															
Australia	138.4	158.0	89.7	157.5	191.8	87.6	56.7	22.9	136.1	262.3	202.4	29.1	198.4	170.6	
WORLD TOTAL	1 450	1 395	1 310	1 810	1 210	1 130	1 270	1 640	1 430	2 010	1 840	1 940	1 920	1 640	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	5.6	9.9	23.5	18.7	18.9	14.4	30.8	30.1	22.9	10.2	17.1	24.6	79.3	19.3	
Belgium-Luxembourg	105.4	133.4	115.5	152.1	89.6	81.4	113.2	177.8	133.8	110.4	155.3	208.8	153.3	...	
Denmark	15.7	99.0	43.2	53.4	36.1	94.9	40.3	1.6	60.2	69.5	50.6	33.5	51.4	41.2	
France	64.4	8.4	2.9	71.0	0.4	7.1	1.2	2.9	57.4	194.6	31.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	
Germany, Western	201.9	252.0	179.1	446.7	215.2	236.1	69.1	196.0	441.5	477.8	357.2	510.4	410.3	388.5	
Italy	15.6	16.5	26.0	41.1	12.2	22.4	24.6	44.7	39.0	35.0	35.4	55.0	63.5	38.7	
Netherlands	73.3	155.4	164.3	179.9	39.4	231.1	193.6	193.1	137.7	158.3	191.7	232.1	254.8	177.7	
Norway	19.8	7.8	14.2	16.3	8.0	14.0	14.2	20.6	26.1	8.1	19.6	11.4	4.8	1.3	
Sweden	—	3.2	28.8	12.9	19.0	27.7	38.0	30.5	21.3	21.1	8.6	0.6	—	—	
Switzerland	49.0	37.9	48.0	51.1	37.2	14.6	73.5	66.7	29.4	26.0	56.1	93.0	68.1	35.5	
United Kingdom	364.5	236.2	235.8	206.0	247.4	301.7	229.5	163.9	81.2	189.0	289.5	264.5	259.0	262.7	
Total	915.2	959.7	881.3	1 249.2	723.4	1 045.4	828.0	927.9	1 050.5	1 300.0	1 212.2	1 434.8	1 345.0	...	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	190.1	152.3	101.9	159.4	39.4	80.9	22.2	265.0	64.5	213.0	174.3	186.0	80.9	83.2	
ASIA															
Japan	176.5	190.9	144.1	230.6	85.1	190.4	154.5	146.4	193.3	237.9	261.1	230.2	212.0	219.4	
Lebanon	2.8	10.5	3.3	5.1	5.6	2.9	3.0	1.8	0.9	4.1	9.9	5.4	...	...
Total	179.3	201.4	147.4	235.7	90.7	193.3	157.5	148.2	194.2	242.0	271.0	235.6	215.0	...	
WORLD TOTAL	1 435	1 380	1 225	1 785	880	1 360	1 150	1 510	1 400	1 890	1 820	2 040	1 870	1 670	

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and imports in 1954. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

¹Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations et des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

¹Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 14. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 14. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	4.5	2.8	10.0	13.6	7.9	12.9	6.4	12.9	13.3	26.8	2.6	11.7	13.9	3.4
France	—	0.7	11.0	2.0	7.2	18.2	13.2	5.6	1.8	0.1	0.9	5.1	11.2	24.5
Netherlands	7.5	6.5	5.4	15.7	1.8	0.3	3.7	15.7	12.2	32.2	4.7	13.9	10.3	3.5
Sweden	5.3	2.4	0.4	3.1	1.3	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.1	—	12.0	34.8	24.3
Total	17.3	12.4	26.8	34.4	18.2	31.4	23.3	34.6	27.8	59.2	8.2	42.7	70.2	55.7
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	309.9	155.1	48.3	39.0	57.4	65.9	49.5	20.4	21.2	11.2	55.6	67.9	43.8	116.9
United States ¹	4.4	3.6	87.7	113.9	81.6	86.6	71.9	110.8	62.6	126.4	155.9	110.9	47.7	46.3
Total	314.3	158.7	136.0	152.9	139.0	152.5	121.4	131.2	83.8	137.6	211.5	178.8	91.5	163.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	54.8	170.1	23.1	71.3	58.2	23.4	4.3	6.4	36.7	146.8	31.5	70.4	113.6	*79.0
Chile	1.8	0.3	0.8	...	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	—	—	...	...	...	...
Total	56.6	170.4	23.9	71.6	58.4	24.0	5.3	7.7	36.7	146.8	32.0	71.0	114.0	79.0
AFRICA														
Morocco (former French zone)	14.2	9.3	1.8	1.8	*1.8	*0.4	*3.7	*1.4	*0.9	*1.0	*1.9	*4.1	*0.6	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	45.7	8.5	21.4	51.1	19.2	20.6	27.5	18.2	66.7	63.3	37.7	36.6	42.4	31.6
WORLD TOTAL	475	370	230	325	250	240	210	220	240	430	300	340	350	390
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	—	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	—	—	0.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	34.4	32.5	13.6	26.3	14.0	11.0	13.0	16.6	20.0	24.4	31.2	29.6	22.9	...
Denmark	3.4	34.9	6.9	16.8	16.2	10.1	1.3	0.2	2.1	34.1	21.5	9.7	13.7	8.0
Finland	0.5	—	8.4	9.2	2.2	10.8	*10.4	*10.4	7.8	9.1	9.2	*10.8	*10.8	*10.9
France	0.4	0.8	0.2	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	—	0.4	20.7	9.4	0.9	0.3	—
Germany, Western	—	38.7	30.4	54.5	22.0	50.5	23.9	25.1	25.7	99.6	48.8	44.0	93.5	59.2
Italy	16.9	8.0	6.8	21.7	1.5	6.1	5.9	13.6	15.2	25.8	21.3	24.4	19.7	14.5
Netherlands	32.7	77.1	42.5	85.8	29.9	50.7	51.6	37.9	51.1	91.0	97.1	104.0	107.4	74.5
Sweden	0.1	3.2	14.6	12.0	3.6	7.8	14.4	32.7	21.4	15.9	10.7	—	—	—
Switzerland	26.1	30.6	29.9	34.0	31.6	16.4	26.1	45.6	31.0	41.4	22.5	41.3	44.4	17.1
United Kingdom	27.7	5.7	13.1	5.8	16.1	17.5	13.2	5.6	8.8	5.0	6.4	3.2	7.2	4.4
Yugoslavia	4.1	2.9	5.7	2.8	*3.8	*3.9	*7.6	*7.7	4.8	5.1	—	1.4	5.3	...
Total	146.3	236.3	173.3	277.0	142.8	187.0	168.2	196.6	188.6	372.6	278.4	269.3	325.2	220
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	318.8	122.4	36.1	23.4	81.4	44.3	11.5	7.4	17.7	4.8	36.4	34.9	72.5	96.3
WORLD TOTAL	485	370	240	320	270	290	190	210	210	390	340	340	400	320

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 97 % of total exports and 96 % of total imports in 1954.

¹Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations totales et 96 % des importations totales.

¹Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 15. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 15. - Maïs : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy.....	2.2	20.7	8.4	4.3	22.4	5.3	0.8	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.8	7.5	2.8	2.9
Portugal.....	—	—	16.1	10.4	—	3.3	26.7	34.5	20.0	21.4	0.1	—	—	—
Yugoslavia.....	14.2	31.1	0.5	11.9	0.1	1.9	0.1	—	29.1	10.0	4.7	3.7	2.1	—
Total.....	16.4	51.8	25.0	26.6	22.5	10.5	27.6	39.8	51.3	35.1	8.6	11.2	—	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States ^a	834.5	488.0	688.1	744.1	720.6	371.3	777.9	882.8	592.3	789.9	478.8	1 115.4	1 042.1	918.8
..... ^b	—	—	—	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	9.5	3.8	0.6	2.2	—
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	271.0	546.2	90.6	266.3	99.6	59.9	135.8	67.0	5.3	217.4	481.8	360.6	146.0	*104.1
Brazil.....	—	2.9	20.0	—	42.8	33.5	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	271.0	549.1	110.6	266.3	142.4	93.4	139.7	67.0	5.3	217.4	481.8	360.6	146.0	104.1
ASIA														
Cambodia.....	—	—	16.5	21.9	6.8	7.6	14.2	37.3	16.6	17.2	22.9	30.8	12.5	*35.7
Laos.....	6.8	19.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Viet-Nam.....	—	—	0.3	—	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA														
Angola.....	19.3	24.5	13.4	32.7	22.5	11.8	12.5	6.8	21.8	18.2	26.4	64.3	5.7	4.5
Rhodesia- and Nyassaland, Fed. of.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia.....	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Rhodesia.....	8.7	5.7	10.5	9.1	21.6	11.8	5.7	3.1	9.8	20.5	6.0	—	47.8	75.2
Nyasaland.....	2.7	11.6	19.6	1.1	29.5	18.9	19.5	10.5	2.3	0.2	—	1.8	18.7	5.4
Kenya.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco (former French zone).....	18.4	13.3	22.6	33.3	45.5	20.2	6.7	17.9	12.3	63.8	26.7	30.4	32.9	2.0
Tanganyika.....	—	—	9.1	27.0	—	1.7	8.1	26.7	41.0	40.4	25.9	0.8	2.9	3.2
Union of South Africa ^a ..	5.7	132.0	168.9	215.3	146.3	118.9	188.1	222.2	215.8	194.3	236.9	214.1	178.6	229.4
Total.....	54.9	187.1	244.1	318.5	265.4	183.3	240.6	287.2	303.0	337.4	321.9	311.4	286.6	317.7
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	6.3	0.8	2.8	0.7	3.0	5.6	2.5	—	—	2.2	0.6	—	0.6	0.1
WORLD TOTAL														
	1 285	1 400	1 245	1 565	1 320	770	1 380	1 510	1 160	1 650	1 440	2 020	1 580	1 460
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	71.3	70.1	108.2	85.9	122.8	105.7	93.0	111.3	70.7	85.6	79.5	108.0	124.5	66.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	104.3	104.5	100.2	102.3	117.8	60.2	86.2	136.5	91.0	85.0	113.6	119.7	107.2	—
Denmark.....	6.0	7.1	6.1	7.5	2.4	*15.4	*3.3	*3.3	18.0	3.5	4.3	4.1	7.5	6.3
France.....	101.0	82.9	73.2	103.4	77.4	55.9	51.8	107.8	48.0	124.6	126.4	114.5	49.9	49.1
Germany, Western.....	90.9	186.4	121.2	172.0	152.4	117.8	99.9	114.6	190.1	125.3	118.1	254.5	250.1	153.6
Ireland, Rep. of.....	49.1	43.3	56.7	28.2	63.9	73.6	46.4	43.0	29.6	34.4	35.9	12.9	3.4	8.2
Italy.....	63.6	17.4	45.5	113.9	12.4	37.2	68.8	63.8	61.0	102.7	163.0	129.0	60.6	57.6
Netherlands.....	107.8	139.0	153.5	161.7	170.6	116.9	139.3	187.4	162.6	132.9	173.9	177.4	230.8	157.7
Norway.....	26.5	12.4	22.3	14.6	30.9	18.6	7.1	32.5	20.4	13.8	15.0	9.4	13.3	16.3
Portugal.....	10.7	17.3	8.1	7.1	5.6	9.3	9.4	8.2	3.7	3.9	11.0	9.9	3.9	4.6
Sweden.....	9.9	12.9	9.7	10.2	14.6	7.7	6.8	9.8	18.3	6.8	3.8	12.0	10.1	8.1
Switzerland.....	20.3	21.5	17.6	14.3	18.5	13.8	7.7	30.6	16.9	10.5	12.4	17.6	24.3	20.1
United Kingdom.....	350.4	331.4	381.5	390.5	538.6	280.1	285.4	417.4	436.0	382.0	311.8	432.2	411.8	360.2
Yugoslavia.....	39.4	0.1	1.0	4.6	1.0	2.9	—	—	—	0.7	6.0	11.9	3.8	—
Total.....	1 051.2	1 046.3	1 104.8	1 216.2	1 327.9	915.1	905.1	1 266.2	1 166.3	1 111.7	1 174.7	1 413.1	1 301.2	1 000.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	26.7	41.4	26.4	53.6	25.0	27.8	18.0	35.0	15.5	16.2	39.0	143.7	54.5	66.4
Mexico.....	93.1	36.2	0.2	28.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	29.4	46.2	39.2	*88.6	*112.3
Total.....	119.8	77.6	26.6	82.3	25.2	28.0	18.2	35.3	15.6	45.6	85.2	182.9	143.1	178.7
ASIA														
Hong Kong.....	0.9	1.5	10.9	19.1	4.4	0.9	3.4	34.9	18.1	18.2	16.3	23.8	12.2	9.5
Japan.....	46.7	48.7	85.6	86.2	131.9	57.6	74.7	78.4	57.6	59.8	77.2	150.2	106.3	132.4
Total.....	47.6	50.2	96.5	105.3	136.3	58.5	78.1	113.3	75.7	78.0	93.5	174.0	118.5	141.9
WORLD TOTAL														
	1 335	1 270	1 325	1 475	1 610	1 080	1 080	1 530	1 380	1 360	1 370	1 800	1 800	1 530

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and imports in 1954.

^aFigures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. (a) Commercial and government exports ; (b) exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies ; these exports are excluded from 1953, 1954, and 1955 world totals. — ^bStarting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations et des importations totales.

^aY compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement ; b) exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées ; ces exportations sont exclues des totaux mondiaux en 1953, 1954 et 1955. — Depuis 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 16. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 16. - Seigle : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
	..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	1.3	0.4	0.3	—
France	—	—	0.3	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	0.1	3.3	49.1	67.2	2.2	109.8	72.4	11.9	1.1	244.5	23.1	0.2	0.2	11.0
Netherlands	11.6	5.5	7.2	7.3	4.9	1.7	2.3	19.8	9.0	2.2	3.6	14.5	2.8	1.7
Sweden	3.1	28.4	3.8	1.1	14.1	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	0.5	3.9	18.5	27.6
Total	17.4	38.7	60.5	76.0	21.8	112.3	76.0	31.7	10.1	246.7	28.5	19.0	21.8	40.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	108.8	53.1	58.8	69.6	7.5	89.7	91.7	46.4	17.7	93.4	160.0	7.5	10.4	86.6
United States ¹	—	6.8	33.8	67.6	37.0	12.4	26.9	58.9	60.8	31.9	96.1	81.8	41.6	52.3
Total	108.8	59.9	92.6	137.2	44.5	102.1	118.6	105.3	78.5	125.3	256.1	89.3	52.0	138.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	85.8	207.5	82.0	39.5	64.0	101.2	99.6	63.2	38.0	26.7	25.7	67.5	93.9	63.6
ASIA														
Turkey	24.2	10.9	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	290	370	300	310	180	420	360	240	160	480	380	220	200	280
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	5.8	15.6	16.5	12.7	37.7	13.7	5.6	9.1	25.8	23.2	2.0	—	7.7	14.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	28.3	49.4	26.9	21.8	7.7	35.5	26.9	37.5	26.4	13.5	21.8	25.5	12.8	—
Denmark	0.1	40.7	42.1	34.2	29.2	59.2	53.3	26.6	42.9	29.1	31.2	33.7	26.2	22.8
Finland	26.6	17.8	28.0	31.2	4.7	21.2	23.6	62.7	29.9	34.8	35.2	25.0	19.3	33.8
France	4.2	0.7	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	4.8	1.2	—	—
Germany, Western	36.8	43.3	33.1	13.0	93.0	28.8	10.7	0.1	1.4	1.0	3.2	46.3	56.4	34.9
Italy	9.7	48.9	25.0	12.9	0.4	20.8	23.3	55.5	16.6	15.8	9.6	9.8	10.0	14.0
Netherlands	12.9	50.6	38.3	28.9	14.4	64.5	37.7	36.7	32.8	21.2	35.1	26.5	46.1	46.8
Norway	23.1	12.6	9.5	13.8	8.9	6.0	10.0	13.2	5.2	26.4	17.7	6.1	16.8	22.8
Total	147.5	279.6	219.4	173.3	196.0	249.7	191.1	241.4	181.0	178.1	160.6	174.1	195.3	205.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	100.7	31.6	21.4	21.8	—	—	83.2	2.5	0.4	—	86.8	—	—	—
ASIA														
Israel	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	250	390	275	285	220	300	320	260	190	460	280	210	210	230

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 86% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1954. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 86% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une grande partie des exportations non indiquées.

¹Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

¹Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 17. - Potatoes : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 17. - Pommes de terre : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country — Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7.3	2.6	0.1	1.9	—	—	—	0.4	1.8	1.5	—	4.3	0.2	—
Belgium-Luxembourg	14.2	15.8	64.7	33.1	35.2	73.9	43.2	106.6	56.9	54.7	11.9	9.0	7.4	...
Denmark	48.2	18.1	10.7	16.7	9.6	11.4	2.9	19.1	7.1	18.1	1.8	40.0	18.3	4.0
France	37.6	46.4	80.2	66.5	70.5	29.0	48.8	172.4	60.1	34.5	51.0	120.6	86.9	24.8
Germany, Western	17.2	13.4	11.1	11.0	5.9	14.2	0.1	24.4	5.0	14.2	0.6	24.1	17.1	6.1
Ireland, Rep. of	11.0	6.1	9.2	9.7	10.1	2.0	0.7	24.2	11.0	1.0	0.5	26.5	19.0	0.7
Italy	31.1	51.5	49.1	37.2	6.7	172.9	15.2	1.8	1.1	123.5	19.9	4.3	2.0	122.6
Netherlands	121.1	90.3	166.8	172.3	71.1	187.3	60.5	348.4	157.9	270.7	18.8	241.7	110.0	29.0
Spain	15.7	17.6	20.9	24.9	7.6	73.8	1.3	0.8	14.9	77.0	2.4	5.2	15.5	...
United Kingdom	24.5	14.9	23.0	18.9	49.7	3.3	—	38.8	35.4	0.6	—	39.8	37.3	0.2
Jersey	11.2	9.0	12.6	...	*12.6	*12.6	*12.6	*12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	339.1	285.7	448.4	402.5	279.0	580.4	185.3	749.6	360.0	610.0	110.0	530.0	330.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	37.3	29.3	23.6	44.1	25.1	9.9	1.0	58.4	61.9	51.6	6.5	56.4	39.3	15.2
United States	33.9	38.1	44.7	38.2	30.7	60.6	40.7	46.8	18.8	64.0	33.2	36.9	28.4	44.6
Total	71.2	67.4	68.3	82.3	55.8	70.5	41.7	105.2	80.7	115.6	39.7	93.3	67.7	59.8
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	0.4	11.7	1.3	19.2	0.7	0.9	3.7	0.1	1.0	12.1	36.1	27.5	3.7	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	11.0	11.4	8.3	9.1	*7.0	*25.2	0.5	0.5	5.6	23.4	7.3	0.1	3.5	34.3
Japan	7.4	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.0	6.2	9.1	7.9	9.0	5.7	6.1	7.0	5.1	...
Total	18.4	18.1	15.6	16.0	13.0	31.4	9.6	8.4	14.6	29.1	13.4	7.1	8.6	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	23.9	23.8	18.3	19.3	6.7	61.8	2.8	1.8	8.7	66.5	1.7	0.5	7.2	53.9
Egypt	1.6	8.8	8.7	14.2	9.1	19.1	3.6	3.1	*14.2	*14.2	*14.2	*14.1	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	3.3	5.0	3.4	1.7	7.2	6.0	0.5	—	3.8	3.0	0.1	—	1.1	7.2
Union of South Africa ¹	3.1	4.7	4.7	...	5.7	7.2	4.1	1.7	6.2	10.9	6.2	...	...	...
Total	31.9	42.3	35.1	41.4	28.7	94.1	11.0	6.6	32.9	94.6	22.2	16.0	...	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	500	460	595	585	395	815	260	910	515	905	220	710	450	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.8	5.7	14.0	5.2	2.0	41.1	1.8	11.3	0.1	11.8	2.3	6.7	0.4	18.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	29.4	32.9	27.8	27.1	12.0	27.2	1.5	70.4	18.0	13.3	0.5	76.7	23.7	...
France	86.9	60.4	47.7	47.4	31.1	117.0	0.2	42.6	30.0	35.8	66.4	57.6	53.9	101.0
Germany, Western	23.4	41.4	60.8	49.4	3.7	121.3	3.5	114.9	34.2	98.1	6.2	59.1	17.3	107.6
Italy	34.5	29.5	24.5	33.0	22.9	12.3	3.0	59.7	21.6	22.7	1.8	85.8	20.5	7.0
Portugal	9.1	6.4	9.7	7.0	23.2	5.1	—	10.4	21.1	1.3	—	5.7	27.8	...
Spain	11.2	13.2	18.0	21.0	29.0	9.2	2.4	31.6	20.3	29.5	4.8	29.6	27.7	...
Sweden	2.3	2.7	31.6	19.3	24.5	36.4	38.3	27.1	35.0	41.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	5.3
Switzerland	19.3	13.0	22.5	16.2	2.6	6.0	0.6	80.9	11.2	22.7	0.4	30.6	2.2	5.2
United Kingdom	30.6	46.0	107.0	136.6	25.5	296.0	48.9	57.5	144.5	384.2	17.6	0.2	26.2	188.0
Total	249.5	251.2	363.6	362.2	176.5	671.6	100.2	506.4	336.0	660.4	101.3	352.1	199.9	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	15.6	23.3	30.8	20.5	25.2	55.7	27.7	14.8	11.5	31.1	26.7	12.7	20.7	44.8
United States	19.1	16.4	14.1	31.8	19.9	10.6	—	25.9	43.4	38.9	4.1	40.7	15.6	11.5
Total	34.7	39.7	44.9	52.3	45.1	66.3	27.7	40.7	54.9	70.0	30.8	53.4	36.3	56.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	6.5	—	2.6	1.5	—	—	—	10.4	5.9	0.1	—	0.2	0.3	...
Brazil	3.0	10.8	3.2	5.1	6.1	1.0	0.3	5.6	1.8	2.2	6.9	9.4	...	...
Uruguay	15.3	9.0	9.5	14.7	6.2	—	7.2	*24.6	3.6	11.5	24.7	18.9	...	...
Venezuela	9.4	10.6	8.1	6.1	4.7	—	*4.5	*23.1	7.5	—	0.2	16.7	6.9	0.2
Total	34.2	30.4	23.4	27.4	17.0	1.0	12.0	63.7	18.8	13.8	31.8	45.2	...	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	9.0	10.3	10.1	7.7	10.4	9.0	10.4	10.7	9.1	5.9	8.6	7.2	8.3	6.4
Hong Kong	6.5	5.9	5.2	3.2	3.2	6.2	6.3	5.1	3.1	4.2	5.6	0.1	2.6	3.3
Malaya-Singapore	7.5	8.0	8.2	9.3	7.5	7.2	9.6	8.5	9.6	7.5	10.4	9.7	7.8	6.1
Total	23.0	24.2	23.5	20.2	21.1	22.4	26.3	24.3	21.8	17.6	24.6	17.0	18.7	15.8
AFRICA														
Algeria	22.3	21.5	28.2	33.4	27.7	7.5	17.8	59.7	19.0	13.7	27.0	74.0	53.7	5.4
Egypt	6.9	3.1	5.8	...	8.9	—	1.8	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French zone)	9.2	7.7	9.0	9.6	10.0	1.3	6.8	17.8	6.0	5.4	4.1	22.0	17.8	1.6
Tunisia	4.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	9.1	3.2	4.4	11.4	10.8	0.7	4.6	11.8	9.9	...
Total	42.9	39.2	50.0	55.0	55.7	12.0	30.8	101.4	43.0	20.0	37.0	120.0	90.0	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	450	460	560	570	350	850	220	810	525	860	250	645	395	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in potatoes. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 83% of world imports in 1954.

¹Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en pommes de terre. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations mondiales et 83% des importations mondiales.

¹Depuis 1955 le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 18. - Cotton (lint):
Trade by quarters, 1953-57Tableau 18. - Coton (fibre):
Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
El Salvador.....	2.1	2.1	3.1	7.4	*1.7	*3.7	*6.1	*0.9	6.3	15.3	5.9	2.1	...	...
Mexico.....	58.6	64.8	88.1	105.4	57.6	31.2	102.4	161.6	*130.3	*43.0	*128.0	*120.5	*34.0	9.8
Nicaragua.....	3.2	5.8	10.9	8.9	4.0	14.5	17.2	8.1	7.8	26.0	1.9	0.1	8.8	...
United States ¹	161.0	235.2	140.9	258.1	228.4	170.3	53.8	111.0	107.6	214.8	240.9	469.3	540.1	407.8
Total.....	224.9	307.9	243.0	379.8	291.7	219.7	179.5	281.6	252.0	299.1	376.7	592.0	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	15.3	6.9	0.4	0.1	1.8	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	9.6	...
Brazil.....	34.9	77.4	43.9	35.7	47.9	39.1	45.4	43.4	21.0	67.5	37.4	17.1	*10.0	...
Peru.....	22.1	20.8	21.1	27.6	12.2	17.3	24.6	30.2	18.0	28.6	33.2	*30.6	*10.1	*16.9
Total.....	72.3	105.1	65.4	63.4	61.8	56.4	70.0	73.6	39.1	96.2	70.8	47.8	29.7	...
ASIA														
Burma.....	6.3	4.2	3.3	...	8.3	3.1	1.1	0.8	10.9	4.8	3.8	...	...	...
India.....	11.4	6.8	23.6	17.8	12.9	12.3	39.3	30.0	41.1	14.3	7.1	8.8	...	...
Iran.....	7.6	9.2	11.0	10.1	25.8	4.0	2.4	12.0	17.9	4.7	4.6	13.2	16.1	...
Pakistan.....	70.5	35.5	42.0	32.9	36.1	54.5	43.0	34.4	54.1	40.5	21.4	15.8	59.1	...
Syria.....	13.5	10.5	22.3	14.0	26.1	13.5	5.3	44.2	23.8	6.7	2.0	23.7	*23.1	*18.8
Turkey.....	25.1	15.0	13.0	7.9	18.4	18.4	11.1	4.3	9.5	9.3	9.7	3.1	16.9	...
Total.....	134.4	81.2	115.2	87.8	127.5	105.8	102.2	125.7	157.3	80.3	48.6	65.0	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola.....	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.8	1.7	0.3	0.2	3.6	2.2	0.4
Belgian Congo.....	11.4	10.2	10.0	12.7	8.2	7.9	12.1	11.7	10.7	14.1	12.1	13.8	10.2	...
Egypt.....	86.6	71.9	69.3	58.7	73.2	52.6	57.5	94.1	*96.5	*70.3	*27.4	*40.6	*69.8	...
French Equatorial Africa.....	6.3	7.9	8.3	9.4	5.9	6.2	15.2	5.8	5.5	10.3	16.2	5.7	9.1	13.1
Kenya.....	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Mozambique.....	9.6	9.6	8.2	5.7	5.8	1.0	11.6	14.3	3.7	0.8	6.8	11.4	...	...
Nigeria.....	4.5	6.6	8.4	7.0	5.2	12.0	8.6	6.9	7.3	10.9	9.0	1.0	5.9	...
Sudan.....	22.6	15.1	23.7	28.7	11.9	22.1	37.6	23.2	26.3	36.6	29.3	22.7	10.5	7.5
Tanganyika.....	3.7	3.1	5.2	7.1	5.7	2.8	3.9	8.3	8.1	2.7	6.3	11.2	4.3	2.2
Uganda.....	15.2	17.8	13.9	17.1	12.3	26.1	13.3	3.9	19.1	31.1	12.1	6.0	13.1	25.2
Total.....	161.7	144.4	149.2	148.6	130.8	132.3	161.1	172.3	179.9	178.6	119.8	116.2	130.0	...
WORLD TOTAL	610	670	595	700	635	535	535	680	645	670	635	845	925	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	4.8	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.6	4.1	5.8	6.2	7.3	5.0	5.8	6.6	6.1
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	22.9	26.5	23.0	24.3	30.0	19.8	19.4	22.7	27.0	21.4	17.5	31.4	38.2	...
Czechoslovakia.....	*3.6	*5.2	*8.0	...	*8.0	*8.0	*8.0	*7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark.....	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.9	3.4
Finland.....	2.5	4.8	3.7	3.7	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.2	4.8	0.5	6.4	6.8	3.0
France.....	70.9	78.3	66.7	70.8	83.6	61.4	53.8	68.0	80.6	74.1	41.7	87.0	109.0	93.6
Germany, Western.....	60.0	71.2	66.0	73.1	75.1	60.1	56.8	72.2	31.5	116.1	57.9	86.8	113.0	79.4
Greece.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.3
Italy.....	38.1	40.3	34.7	45.7	41.8	35.2	33.2	28.8	46.6	47.7	27.0	61.7	40.8	56.3
Netherlands.....	17.4	17.9	18.6	17.7	25.6	17.5	11.7	19.7	20.8	19.5	12.6	17.9	31.4	20.6
Norway.....	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.3
Poland.....	*2.0	*3.2	5.4	...	*5.4	*5.4	*5.5	*5.5	16.2	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal.....	10.4	11.1	12.1	9.9	12.4	7.5	9.1	19.6	9.5	8.5	6.6	15.2	15.0	11.2
Spain.....	17.1	14.7	18.1	11.4	9.4	24.9	14.1	24.1	17.1	2.9	16.0	9.7	10.1	...
Sweden.....	7.2	8.0	6.5	6.6	8.3	5.0	5.2	7.2	9.2	5.1	3.1	9.1	13.6	5.8
Switzerland.....	8.9	9.9	8.7	10.6	8.7	5.0	5.8	15.3	8.8	5.3	8.4	20.0	16.6	7.5
United Kingdom.....	84.8	94.5	75.1	85.3	88.6	72.2	66.5	73.2	93.4	97.2	83.1	87.6	131.0	84.5
Yugoslavia.....	7.0	5.9	11.2	8.7	11.0	16.2	10.6	6.8	3.8	21.4	7.9	1.6	6.3	...
Total.....	362.0	400.9	366.6	393.7	421.2	352.1	310.6	383.5	375.0	440.0	305.0	455.0	577.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	18.2	17.3	20.0	21.8	20.9	21.3	16.0	21.7	26.7	18.4	16.3	26.0	22.4	...
United States.....	10.7	7.0	10.3	5.3	13.4	8.3	9.0	10.5	8.6	3.6	6.1	3.0	6.6	2.7
Total.....	28.4	24.3	30.3	27.1	34.3	29.6	25.0	32.2	35.3	22.0	22.4	29.0	29.0	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile.....	3.1	7.4	3.9	...	4.7	6.4	4.4	1.0	16.8	1.6	*20.1	...	...	...
Colombia.....	3.8	1.5	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.8	3.7	4.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	...
Uruguay.....	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.9	4.3	0.4	2.1	2.0	3.5	...	...
Total.....	9.3	11.1	6.5	...	5.6	8.0	6.5	7.1	20.9	7.8	24.4	...	...	...
ASIA														
China.....	*5.7	*12.1	*12.7	...	*14.9	*14.9	*14.9	*15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong.....	9.6	13.6	10.0	16.6	12.3	7.9	8.6	11.1	13.3	18.9	19.1	15.0	21.2	21.7
India.....	27.6	31.0	27.6	28.3	29.4	33.3	28.8	19.0	39.6	31.8	19.3	22.6	...	...
Indonesia.....	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.5	...
Israel.....	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.4	...
Japan.....	120.9	122.3	110.2	150.3	123.1	121.2	77.4	119.2	132.0	168.0	142.3	158.9	187.0	...
Lebanon.....	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	...	1.7	...	...
Total.....	167.3	182.4	164.4	206.2	184.0	180.3	133.8	168.5	200.0	233.0	193.0	216.0	...	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa ²	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	3.6	5.3	4.3	4.4	8.2	6.0	2.8	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.9	6.1
WORLD TOTAL	595	645	595	685	675	595	495	620	645	740	575	750	905	...

For notes, see bottom of page 27.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 27.

Table 19. - Wool (clean basis):
Trade by quarters, 1953-57Tableau 19. - Laine (dessuintée):
Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	4.3	4.1	...
France	3.1	3.2	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.1	6.3	4.9	5.5	7.0	6.0
Ireland, Rep. of	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.2
United Kingdom ¹	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	10.9	7.8	7.3	9.2	9.6	9.7	8.0	9.2	9.8	9.4
Total	16.9	15.6	17.6	19.4	20.2	15.9	15.6	18.7	18.8	20.2	18.1	20.8	22.0	20.0
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	24.5	15.4	17.1	17.5	17.9	21.3	13.6	15.5	26.6	17.6	11.5	14.3	24.7	...
Chile	1.1	0.4	2.9	...	...	8.9	1.6	1.1	...	1.9	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	13.9	9.4	9.2	11.6	7.2	7.8	6.7	15.1	20.2	11.7	3.3	11.4	*11.8	*4.1
Total	39.5	25.2	29.2	36.8	25.1	38.0	21.9	31.7	46.8	31.2	16.0	27.0	37.0	...
ASIA														
India	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	...	...
Iran	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.9	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	...
Pakistan	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.4	0.7	3.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.8	...
Turkey .....	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5.4	5.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	4.9	4.8	9.1	7.1	4.7	7.0	7.5	...	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa ²	13.2	14.0	15.9	15.4	20.9	12.2	6.2	24.4	19.6	13.3	6.7	22.0	39.0	27.7
OCEANIA														
Australia	75.7	68.9	78.6	80.4	83.5	73.5	50.8	106.6	66.7	94.8	55.3	104.8	104.8	95.3
New Zealand	33.3	34.0	35.7	36.6	40.2	54.7	24.4	23.7	42.1	48.5	30.4	25.4	47.7	*63.0
Total	109.0	102.9	114.3	117.0	123.7	128.2	75.2	130.3	108.8	143.3	85.7	130.2	152.5	158.3
WORLD TOTAL	190	170	190	200	205	210	130	225	210	225	140	220	270	250
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.1	7.6	8.9	10.4	10.7	7.7	9.2	8.1	9.9	12.4	9.5	9.7	11.0	...
Denmark	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
France	23.8	24.2	25.3	29.6	27.5	27.5	24.4	21.8	34.7	31.7	24.0	27.9	34.6	37.6
Germany, Western	15.4	14.2	17.4	17.9	18.8	20.0	17.5	13.2	18.7	22.6	16.0	14.2	21.9	22.5
Italy	12.8	10.9	10.1	11.6	11.5	11.2	9.9	8.0	10.5	11.1	10.0	14.7	18.4	17.3
Netherlands	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.3
Sweden	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1
Switzerland	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4
United Kingdom	61.0	51.4	55.0	52.5	66.8	54.2	50.8	48.3	61.7	58.4	39.1	50.9	64.2	57.4
Total	129.0	114.1	123.1	129.3	142.3	127.0	118.1	105.2	143.7	145.3	104.6	123.2	159.0	150.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.5
United States	33.4	23.4	28.2	27.9	28.2	30.9	28.8	24.8	39.1	28.4	23.1	21.1	29.8	20.8
Total	35.7	24.9	30.1	30.2	30.5	33.2	30.6	26.2	41.9	31.5	24.9	22.5	31.6	23.3
ASIA														
India	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	...	...
Japan	13.7	10.0	13.5	19.2	13.1	16.3	11.3	13.5	18.1	22.1	20.0	16.8	22.7	...
Total	14.2	10.3	14.1	19.6	13.7	17.1	11.9	13.9	18.6	22.6	20.3	17.1	23.0	...
WORLD TOTAL	195	165	185	195	205	195	175	160	225	215	165	180	235	210

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool on a clean basis. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1954.

¹Includes re-exports. — ²Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine, en équivalent de laine dessuintée. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations mondiales et 89 % des importations mondiales.

¹Y compris les réexportations. — ²Depuis 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 20. - Eggs in the shell : Trade by quarters, 1953-57

Tableau 20. - Œufs en coque : Commerce par trimestre, 1953-57

Country Pays	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956				1957	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.3	—	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.9	3.2	4.7	...
Denmark.....	23.9	26.2	26.6	25.0	30.2	22.4	23.6	30.4	26.6	22.7	20.8	29.9	30.0	23.5
Ireland.....	3.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
Netherlands.....	23.9	29.6	31.2	33.8	32.6	23.5	27.7	41.0	31.1	21.7	31.3	51.2	39.3	26.1
Poland.....	5.1	3.6	4.7	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	...	...
Sweden.....	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.1	3.8	1.3	2.4	2.4	3.5	1.9	0.9	2.0	3.0	0.4
Yugoslavia.....	1.2	3.4	3.1	3.9	2.5	6.6	3.2	0.3	2.4	9.9	3.3	0.2	1.5	...
Total.....	60.2	67.4	69.9	71.2	74.9	61.4	63.0	80.8	69.9	62.9	62.2	90.3	82.0	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
United States.....	6.7	8.2	8.5	7.6	5.3	5.8	10.4	12.4	5.3	5.5	7.3	12.4	6.0	6.3
Total.....	8.0	9.4	9.2	8.3	7.1	6.1	10.6	12.8	7.3	5.6	7.4	12.9	6.3	6.4
ASIA														
Hong Kong.....	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
Turkey.....	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	—	0.3	0.5	—	—	...
Total.....	3.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	0.9	0.3	0.4	—	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	...
Morocco (former French zone)	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3
Union of South Africa ¹	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	3.5	0.2	...
Total.....	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.3	2.1	5.0	0.7	0.4	3.3	4.2	0.9	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	2.2	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	4.3	5.6	0.5	0.6	2.5	3.5	0.5	0.5
WORLD TOTAL.....	89	97	101	102	101	85	95	124	96	86	93	135	109	78
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.9
France.....	3.6	3.1	4.3	6.6	5.3	0.1	1.9	10.1	7.5	0.9	4.1	14.1	5.4	0.4
Germany, Western.....	28.3	36.6	43.6	50.5	45.6	39.9	37.5	51.5	45.2	47.0	45.3	64.4	62.3	60.4
Italy.....	4.4	5.7	7.8	9.4	7.9	10.0	4.3	9.2	10.0	10.0	5.2	12.4	9.9	12.9
Spain.....	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	2.5	1.8	...
Switzerland.....	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.3	2.3	4.4	3.7	5.0	2.7	4.5	5.0	4.3
United Kingdom.....	22.9	21.7	14.3	6.5	12.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	4.6	5.6	8.6	7.3	0.6	0.5
Total.....	63.4	71.7	75.5	78.7	76.3	70.7	63.8	91.8	72.0	69.9	67.3	105.6	85.7	82.0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Cuba.....	0.8	*1.2	*1.1	*0.6	*0.9	*1.2	*1.0	*1.5	*0.5	*0.1	*0.5	*1.2	*0.2	*0.1
Mexico.....	2.6	2.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	...	...
Total.....	3.4	4.0	2.9	0.9	1.9	2.1	3.7	4.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.7	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela.....	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.0
ASIA														
Hong Kong.....	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.6	4.7	8.4	5.0	4.6	5.5	8.6	4.7	3.8	5.1	11.0
India.....	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.2	...	...
Malaya-Singapore.....	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.9
Total.....	9.5	9.2	10.4	10.6	9.7	12.4	9.6	9.8	10.9	13.7	9.4	8.8	10.0	16.0
WORLD TOTAL.....	84	92	97	100	96	93	85	116	92	93	87	128	102	110

NOTE: Continental totals refer to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in eggs in the shell. In many cases national statistics record eggs in the shell by number, pieces, dozen, hundreds, great hundred (120), etc. Such data have been converted into weight on a uniform basis of 17,600 eggs per metric ton. The countries listed accounted for about 85% of world exports and 96% of world imports in 1954.

¹Since 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. Les statistiques nationales indiquent souvent le nombre des œufs en coque (par pièces, douzaines, centaines, dix douzaines, etc.); ces données ont été converties en poids sur la base uniforme de 17 600 œufs par tonne. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 85% des exportations mondiales et 96% des importations mondiales.

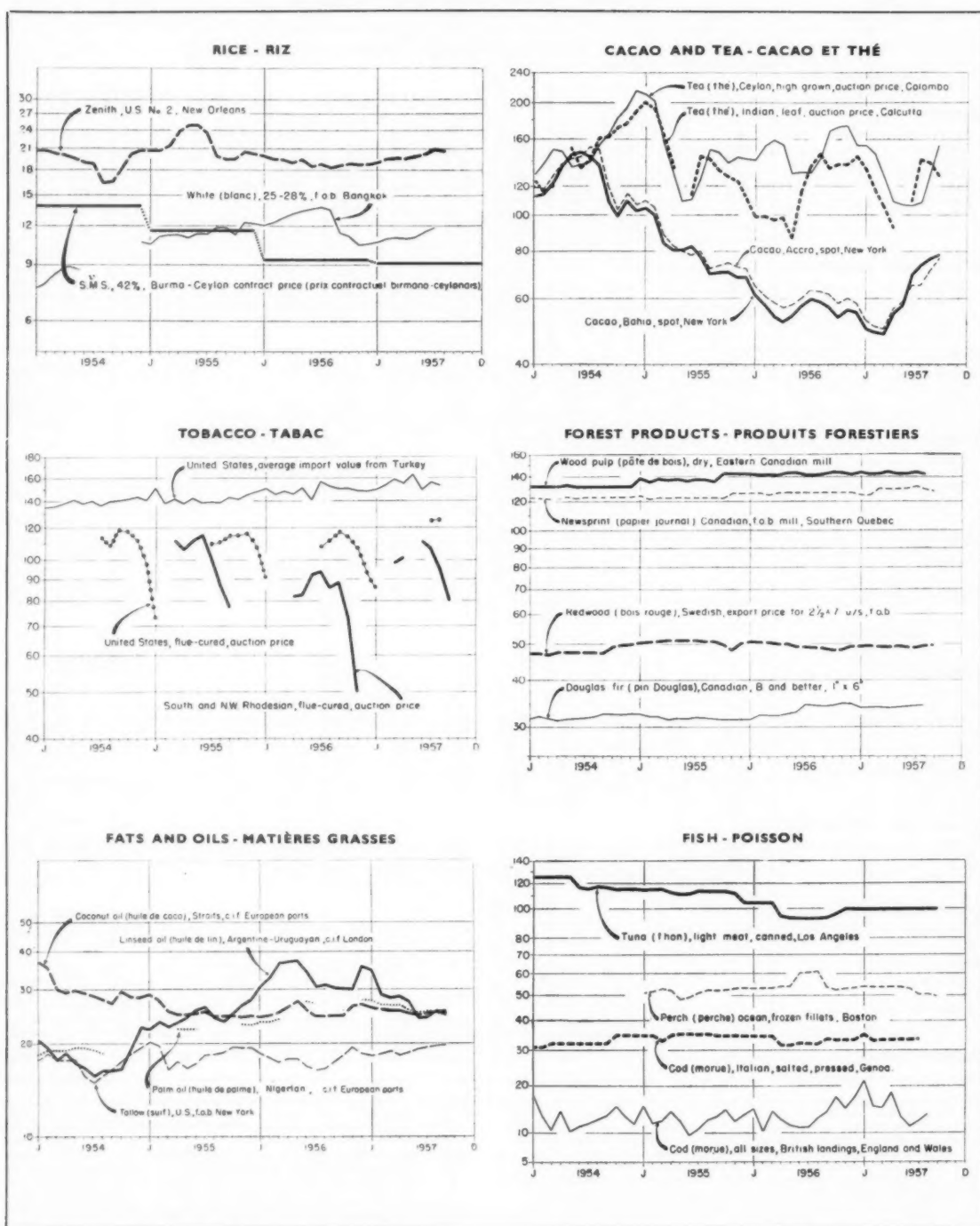
¹Depuis 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 21A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 21A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1954-57

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme



NOTE : Please refer to price series in Table 21B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of tea, as charted above, includes export tax. Prices of wood pulp and newsprint are in U.S. dollars per metric ton, and those of lumber (redwood and Douglas fir) in U.S. dollars per cubic meter.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 21B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix de la pâte de bois et du papier journal sont exprimés en dollars par tonne ; ceux des sciages (bois rouge et pin Douglas) en dollars par mètre cube.

Table 21B. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 21B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956				1957									
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS															
Wheat															
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, Class II...	Can. \$/60 lb.	1.72	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.62	
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. : Argentina, up-river...	£ s.d./long ton	—	29/0/0	30/4/8	30/6/10	29/19/0	28/0/0	26/5/8	26/2/9	25/13/2	26/9/4	26/12/8	—	25/16/3	
Australian...	U.S.\$/60 lb.	28/8/2	28/13/6	29/15/0	31/5/0	30/12/0	29/10/0	27/6/3	27/3/0	26/3/9	26/2/6	26/0/6	25/9/4	25/3/2	
U.S. : No. 2 Hard Winter, cash price, Kansas City		2.28	2.31	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.27	2.14	2.11	2.12	
Rye															
Canada : No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, cash price, Winnipeg.	Can.\$/56 lb.	1.32	1.36	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.09	1.10	1.08	
Barley															
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. : Canadian No. 2, feed ..	£ s.d./long ton	25/13/8	25/16/1	29/3/0	29/2/11	26/5/9	24/18/8	23/17/4	22/3/6	21/6/4	21/17/10	21/18/6	21/16/8	21/13/2	
Iraqi	metric ton	22/17/6	22/15/3	24/2/10	25/1/3	24/11/0	23/2/6	21/6/3	19/9/0	18/10/8	18/12/6	18/6/0	17/3/9	17/10/6	
Oats															
Canada : No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, Wheat Board selling price	Can. \$/34 lb.	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.76	
Maize															
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. : Argentina	£ s.d./long ton	28/10/8	27/3/6	30/0/8	31/0/0	30/19/8	—	—	26/0/0	25/17/6	—	—	—	—	
U.S. No. 2, yellow		27/17/2	26/14/0	28/10/4	29/1/7	27/14/7	26/5/2	25/10/11	24/15/0	23/17/5	23/6/8	22/11/8	21/18/2	21/9/8	
Sorghum															
German North Sea ports : U.S. Milo No. 2, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/metric ton	60.80	62.80	68.50	70.90	68.50	65.30	61.80	56.00	53.10	51.80	51.50	50.10	49.1	
Rice ¹															
Thailand : White rice, government standard, f.o.b Bangkok : 25-28% broken	£ s.d./metric ton	41/0/0	40/0/0	37/0/0	37/10/0	38/0/0	38/10/0	39/5/0	39/0/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	42/10/0	—	—	
15-17% broken		47/15/0	47/10/0	42/10/0	43/0/0	44/0/0	44/10/0	44/15/0	45/5/0	45/5/0	48/0/0	52/10/0	56/10/0	51/0/0	
U.S. : Zenith, No. 2, milled, New Orleans..	U.S. \$/100 lb.	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.90	8.95	8.90	9.10	9.20	9.50	9.40	9.40	
Sugar ²															
Cuba : F.o.b. export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.\$/lb.	3.24	3.24	3.91	4.77	5.79	5.81	6.17	6.46	6.02	6.12	5.27	4.14	4.55	
U.S. : Raw, 96%, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5.59	5.80	5.84	5.87	5.86	5.60	5.68	5.64	5.87	6.03	5.96	5.64	5.67	
Potatoes															
Germany, Western : New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/100 kg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	48	45	58	—	—	—	
Onions															
U.K. : London, first quality From Netherlands	Sh/d/56-lb. sack	15/0	12/7	16/10	17/3	19/7	14/0	10/9	23/6	28/4	—	—	15/8	13/2	
From Egypt		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25/8	14/6	13/10	—	—	
Tomatoes															
U.K. : Canary Islands, first quality, London	Sh/d/ lb.	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/5	1/3	1/2	1/0	—	—	—	—	
Bananas ³															
France : French Guiana, f.o.r. French ports	F. francs/kg.	91	133	114	92	101	110	124	130	106	64	82	76	130	
Germany, Western : Ecuador, import price, Hamburg	Marks/metric ton	571	570	556	588	612	769	747	744	778	712	712	731	706	
Oranges															
Germany, Western : Auction price, Hamburg : Spanish navels	Marks/35-kg.case	—	—	37.35	32.18	27.52	29.98	30.29	20.60	—	—	—	—	—	
South African navels	34-kg.case	28.38	33.14	35.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.30	31.96	31.41	
U.K. : Auction price, London : Israeli Shamouti	Sh/d/39-kg.case	—	—	—	60/3	56/10	50/7	47/2	42/11	46/3	—	—	—	—	
South African Outspan ..	30-kg.case	43/8	55/7	53/7	43/3	—	—	—	—	48/0	46/4	45/9	—	45/3	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 21B. - Price series of international significance
(continued)

Tableau 21B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956				1957								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Grapefruit U.K.: auction price, London: Israeli	Sh/d/ 40-kg. case	—	51/2 41/9	48/5	42/5	52/8	64/7	54/3	68/11	71/10	—	—	—	—
South African		39/10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51/6	65/6	—	36/0
Lemons Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	41.58	42.29	31.57	27.79	24.03	19.89	21.53	22.91	24.72	29.30	46.98	44.85	44.00
Apples Germany, Western: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	59	59	59	60	58	62	64	64	70	77	97	110	118
Raisins U.K.: Sultan, London: Australian, 3-Crown ..	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	—	—	107/8	107/0	107/1	110/0	108/6	109/0	126/6 109/0	127/8 109/0	128/10 109/3	129/6 116/2	133/10 128/10
Turkish, No. 9		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, New York	U.S.\$./ lb.	16.00	16.25	17.12	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.90	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Soybeans European ports: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£s.d./ long ton	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	42/13/9	43/5/0	42/0/0	40/11/11	40/0/0	38/12/6	37/16/0	38/18/0	38/ 6/3	36/ 7/2
Groundnuts European ports: Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£s.d./ long ton	70/7/6	73/18/0	86/11/3	95/0/0	93/0/0	87/13/4	74/15/0	75/0/0	73/0/0	67/10/0	69/16/0	71/ 0/0	70/ 5/0
Linseed U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½% nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£s.d./ long ton	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	61/1/3	60/0/6	57/5/7	54/15/0	50/16/10	48/15/6	43/18/2	47/2/0	49/10/0	48/18/5
Copra European ports: Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c. and f.	U.S.\$/ long ton	177.75	177.10	185.62	186.00	182.70	178.50	175.00	175.00	171.80	168.37	168.20	170.12	172.75
Olive oil European ports: Tunisian, edible, 1%, c.i.f.	£s.d./ metric ton	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	312/10/0	304/7/6	292/10/0	287/10/0	281/0/0	277/10/0	272/16/0	270/ 0/0	258/15/0
Soybean oil European ports: U.S., crude 1½%, bulk, c.i.f., Rotterdam	U.S.\$/ long ton	300	323	350	376	375	354	342	323	298	295	303	305	296
Groundnut oil European ports: British West African, 3-6% bulk, c.i.f., Rotterdam	£s.d./ long ton	123/0/0	124/2/0	148/15/0	167/6/8	164/4/0	148/13/4	142/0/0	130/0/0	126/13/0	122/15/0	120/0/0	126/ 6/8	126/ 7/6
Linseed oil U.K.: Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£s.d./ long ton	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	129/0/0	125/12/0	105/0/0	101/11/3	102/3/9	99/14/0	87/16/8	88/5/0	92/ 0/0	91/ 0/0
Coconut oil European ports: Straits, 3½% bulk, c.i.f., Rotterdam	£s.d./ long ton	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	96/17/6	94/17/0	93/17/6	93/0/0	92/10/0	90/15/0	90/1/3	90/13/0	91/17/6	91/13/9
Palm oil European ports: Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£s.d./ long ton	—	93/15/0	—	101/0/0	100/0/0	97/2/6	97/0/0	96/12/6	93/4/0	90/15/0	90/14/0	91/ 7/6	89/ 5/0
Groundnut cake U.K.: Nigerian, 56% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., at ports	£s.d./ long ton	40/5/0	40/0/0	41/0/0	41/18/4	41/16/0	38/15/0	37/4/4	36/17/6	35/18/0	35/14/0	36/9/8	35/12/2	34/15/0
Cottonseed cake U.K.: Indian, expeller, 43% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., at ports	£s.d./ long ton	34/ 6/3	33/16/0	35/0/10	36/0/0	35/5/8	31/11/10	29/13/4	29/18/4	29/ 5/0	28/10/0	29/ 5/0	28/19/4	27/16/3
Coffee France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/ kg.	317	310	306	314	303	300	319	328	325	338	346	347	359
U.S.: Spot, New York: Brazilian Santos No. 4 ..	U.S.\$./lb.	60.90	60.30	60.35	60.30	60.63	60.45	59.65	59.38	58.78	57.35	55.53	53.69	53.09
Colombian Manizales ..	U.S.\$./lb.	81.08	78.28	74.70	70.30	72.40	70.64	68.14	65.45	66.33	67.13	63.50	63.20	58.85
Cacao U.K.: Accra, spot, London ..	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	228/2	211/2	216/5	212/11	189/2	185/0	182/6	202/7	209/8	241/11	243/7	257/9	272/17
U.S.: Spot, New York: Accra	U.S.\$./lb.	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6	23.7	22.7	22.5	25.5	26.5	30.5	32.2	34.8	34.8
Bahia	U.S.\$./lb.	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5	25.9	31.3	33.2	34.6	35.3

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 21B. - Price series of international significance
(continued)

Tableau 21B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956				1957								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Tea														
Ceylon : For export, high grown, auction price ^a , Colombo.....	Sh/d/ lb.	4/5.2	4/6.8	4/7.2	3/11.6	3/11.4	3/8.6	3/1.0	2/6.0	2/5.2	2/5.0	2/5.8	3/2.3	3/11.8
India : For export, leaf, auction price ^a , Calcutta.	Sh/d/ lb.	3/8.4	3/9.6	3/9.6	3/9.9	3/6.5	3/1.9	2/9.2	2/4.4	—	3/1.0	4/1.8	3/10.2	3/6.0
Wine														
France : Algerian, 11° alco- hol, at quay.....	F. francs/ hl.	5 655	5 155	5 155	5 005	5 005	5 005	5 245	5 245	5 405	5 655	6 540	6 870	71.65
Pepper														
U.S. : Black, Malabar, spot New York.....	U.S.c./lb.	34.00	29.40	30.25	27.00	27.12	28.00	25.38	26.55	28.88	29.69	27.25	27.31	27.38
Tobacco														
S. and N.W. Rhodesia : Flue-cured, auction price	Pence/lb.	34.13	28.39	19.36	—	—	—	38.13	39.44	—	43.04	41.36	37.44	31.19
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price.....	U.S.c./lb.	53.0	51.8	48.7	41.8	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	56.2	57.0	...
Cotton														
U.K. : c.i.f. Liverpool : American, Texas Mid- dling 15/16.....	Pence/lb.	23.23	23.78	24.46	24.98	24.78	24.52	24.64	24.69	24.56	24.65	24.66	24.93	24.88
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good ^a	Pence/lb.	63.50	68.31	70.25	69.25	70.60	71.00	62.67	53.25	52.10	52.00	52.50	51.83	48.50
Flax														
U.K. : Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. at ports.....	£/long ton	280	280	286	288	281	273	273	273	273	273	270	268	268
Jute														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee..	£/long ton	97.8	103.8	123.7	128.8	121.1	108.0	113.1	113.3	123.8	123.0	114.5	102.9	105.2
Sisal														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London...	£/long ton	74.9	70.9	74.6	74.8	75.7	74.3	71.7	71.2	71.0	70.1	73.0	73.2	70.5
Wool														
U.K. : Dominion, clean : 64's.....	Pence/lb.	123	120	125	127	130	136	133	137	140	133	130	—	120
50's.....	Pence/lb.	79	78	81	81	82	84	85	89	92	90	85	—	83
U.S. : Buenos Aires, greasy V/V's, clean basis, in bond, Boston.....	U.S.c./lb.	82.5	82.2	82.4	83.0	88.5	89.5	90.1	92.0	92.0	91.8	91.5	91.5	91.5
Silk														
U.S. : Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York.....	U.S.\$/ lb.	4.36	4.58	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.65	4.54	4.66	4.64	4.60	4.60	4.47	4.47
Rayon^{1a}														
Italy : Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan..	Lire/ 100 kg.	107 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000	95 000
Japan : ex mill : Viscose filament, for export.....	Yen/lb.	174	174	174	174	174	174	210	195	170	165	165	...	...
Rubber														
Singapore : f.o.b., in bales :														
No. 1 R.S.S.....	Straits c./ lb.	92.2	93.1	104.3	112.4	98.6	87.5	91.5	91.8	90.2	92.3	92.8	91.4	85.7
No. 3 R.S.S.....		89.3	90.1	100.5	106.8	92.9	83.2	88.1	89.1	88.2	90.7	91.5	90.4	83.9
No. 3 blanket crepe		73.9	74.9	84.5	90.4	80.7	75.6	77.7	80.2	81.8	83.6	82.8	82.1	79.0
Beef														
U.K. : Smithfield Market, London :														
Argentine, hindquar- ters, chilled.....	Pence/lb.	21.38	21.65	17.75	19.0	22.96	21.41	21.59	26.62	27.20	24.38	24.99	22.99	25.62
Australian, hindquar- ters, frozen.....	Pence/lb.	16.92	16.37	15.17	14.78	15.75	15.67	15.86	18.54	19.25	18.11	16.83	14.88	14.50
Lamb														
U.K. : New Zealand, fro- zen carcasses, Smith- field Market, London.	Pence/lb.	26.06	26.08	25.56	26.17	29.53	29.00	27.18	26.88	28.24	26.90	26.30	26.47	26.12
Bacon														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Pro- vision Exchange.....	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	314/0	300/0	320/0	329/4	333/0	302/6	271/3	260/0	290/5	314/0	304/10	265/0	282/6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 21B. - Price series of international significance
(continued)

Tableau 21B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956				1957								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Tallow														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.\$/lb.	7.91	8.25	8.78	8.41	8.31	8.38	8.59	8.25	8.44	8.67	8.83	8.94	9.00
Lard														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York..	U.S.\$/lb.	14.66	15.25	15.22	16.19	16.56	16.62	16.19	15.83	14.84	14.90	15.69	15.32	14.91
Hides														
U.K. : Argentine, frigorifi- co, ox, c. and f., at ports	Pence/lb.	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	14.50	14.50	15.13	15.20	14.75	14.75
U.S. : Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chi- cago	U.S.\$/lb.	14.75	13.35	12.63	11.38	10.25	9.12	9.50	9.55	10.50	11.88	13.05	13.50	12.75
Butter														
U.K. : Salted, London Pro- vision Exchange : Danish	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	410/9 323/6	421/0 307/0	421/0 293/2	420/6 276/0	316/0 262/0	296/6 258/0	313/10 257/6	286/10 261/7	305/6 301/6	327/2 318/6	327/4 314/0	335/7 310/0	347/9 310/0
New Zealand, finest														
Cheese														
U.K. : New Zealand, wax- ed, finest, white, Lon- don Provision Exchange	Sh/d/ 112 lb.	294/0	298/0	298/0	266/0	246/2	239/9	230/8	203/8	195/4	196/4	184/7	180/3	169/10
Eggs														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-opera- tive	Kr./kg.	4.47	4.20	4.25	3.29	3.15	2.80	2.63	2.84	3.11	3.22	3.73	4.00	4.05
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	236	239	251	200	180	162	150	165	189	180	224	218	234
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. : England and Wales, British landings, average unit value, all sizes :	Sh/d/ 112 lb.													
Cod		51/1	63/3	53/11	63/6	78/5	55/7	54/10	66/10	48/1	40/7	44/9	50/6	...
Haddock		62/9	72/8	76/6	78/2	96/0	75/10	58/9	63/3	63/9	49/10	57/5	60/8	...
Plaice		135/6	144/9	156/9	135/3	152/3	105/8	104/2	106/5	115/0	124/2	138/8	137/5	...
Herrings		20/10	25/4	36/8	33/0	47/7	50/11	62/11	38/4	32/4	30/2	26/11	18/5	...
U.S. : Perch (ocean), fil- lets, frozen, 5-lb. cello- wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.\$/lb.	24.30	23.90	24.00	24.06	24.45	24.25	24.25	24.35	24.25	24.00	22.90	23.00	22.50
Shrimp, frozen, headless, 5-lb. carton, average price Chicago	U.S.\$/lb.	64.30	69.00	83.00	82.00	83.50	84.62	86.50	94.06	94.75	94.31	96.60	96.50	88.20
Salted fish														
Italy : Cod, salted, press- ed, Genoa	Lire/ 100 kg.	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	21 500	20 500	20 750	20 750	20 750	20 750	20 750	20 750	20 750
Canned fish														
U.S. : Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quota- tions, delivered New York	U.S.\$/case ¹	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.28	7.05	6.73
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case ²	10.60	10.85	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Fish meal														
U.S. : Menhaden, 60% pro- tein, 100-lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/short ton	135.88	137.00	140.00	141.00	141.20	141.50	138.50	133.20	132.62	129.00	127.60	130.13	131.25
Fish oil														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Balti- more	U.S.\$/lb.	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.06	9.00	8.90	8.75	8.56	8.58	8.62	8.94
Whale oil														
European ports : Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£ s.d./metric ton	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/6	94/15/0	95/0/0	95/0/0	94/7/6	95/0/0	89/12/0	85/15/0	85/16/0	85/7/6	83/5/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 21B. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)

Tableau 21B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1956				1957									
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
FOREST PRODUCTS															
Lumber															
Canada : Fir, finish B and better, 1" x 6".....	Can. \$/thousand board feet	151.83	151.00	151.00	151.00	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29	147.29
Germany, Western : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	159.74	159.12	158.58	158.38	158.23	158.35	158.46	159.62	159.62	159.62	159.81	159.54	159.54	159.54
Sweden : 2½" x 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 170	1 160	1 170	1 185	1 185	1 195	1 190	1 190	1 195	1 190	1 190	1 190	1 195	1 200
U.K. : Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£ s.d./standard	83/18/6	83/11/1	82/17/5	81/5/0	81/2/11	80/8/11	85/13/1	83/0/10	84/1/0	83/4/8	82/1/8	83/1/6	82/13/6	82/13/6
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried 2" x 4" x 16", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.\$/thousand board feet	85.09	83.16	81.60	80.65	81.99	80.91	80.17	80.89	80.16	80.16	80.77	80.30	78.90	78.90
Wood pulp															
Canada : Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.\$/short ton	126.67	126.55	125.04	124.68	124.80	124.60	124.27	124.15	124.76	123.78	123.66	122.97	122.97	122.97
Finland : Unbleached sulphate, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	27 800	27 500	27 600	27 400	27 100	27 500	27 100	26 700	26 500	26 700	26 700	26 300	26 300	26 300
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	930.2	933.4	931.6	926.0	920.0	930.0	935.1	931.6	923.7	922.8	922.0	921.9	926.5	926.5
Newsprint															
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can. \$/short ton	112.15	111.90	110.72	110.39	109.56	109.38	113.07	113.36	112.96	112.63	112.52	111.89	112.45	112.45
U.K. : Average import value	£ s.d./112 lb.	2/13/0	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/1	2/15/1	2/15/0	2/15/0	2/16/3	2/15/11	2/16/2	2/13/9	2/16/11	2/16/11	2/16/11
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	31 300	31 900	31 700	31 500	32 700	32 400	31 800	32 800	32 200	31 600	31 500	32 400	32 400	32 400

¹The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £34 per long ton for 1956 deliveries and £33 for 1957 deliveries, f.o.b. Burma ports. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials, 42% broken. — ²The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers in this period was £42.3.4. — ³The price of Central American bananas, quoted c.i.f. U.S. port of entry, was \$7.50 per 100 lb. through March 1957, \$7 for April and May, and \$9 from June. — ⁴Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. — ⁵Through December 1956, c. and f. — ⁶Through October 1956, 3-4%. — ⁷Provisional. — ⁸Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d per lb.: India: through November 1956, 0/7.5; December 1956 through January 1957, 0/9.7; February through April 1957, 0/7.5; June, July 1957, 0/5.2; from August 0/7.6. Ceylon : 1/0.2. — ⁹From March 1957, via Continent. — ¹⁰The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia, remained at 2.95 DM per kg., and the price of British standard viscose staple, 1 1/2 denier, 1-7/16 inch staple, at 24 pence per lb., throughout this period. — ¹¹100 3/4-oz. cans per case. — ¹²48 7-oz. cans per case.

¹Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £34 la tonne longue pour les livraisons de 1956 et de £33 pour les livraisons de 1957, f.o.b. ports birmanes. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein «small mills specials», 42% de brisures. — ²Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pendant cette période pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £42/3/4. — ³Le prix des bananes d'Amérique centrale, coté c.i.f. port d'entrée aux Etats-Unis, était de \$7.50 par 100 lb. jusqu'à fin mars 1957, de \$7.00 pour avril et mai, et de \$9.00 à partir de juin. — ⁴Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Brême/Marseille. — ⁵Jusqu'à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. — ⁶Jusqu'à fin octobre 1956, 3-4%. — ⁷Chiffre provisoire. — ⁸Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. Les droits d'exportation sont, en sh/d par lb. : Inde - jusqu'à fin novembre 1956, 0/7.5 ; décembre 1956 à fin janvier 1957, 0/9.7 ; de février à fin avril, 0/7.5 ; juin et juillet, 0/5.2 ; août 0/7.6. Ceylon - 1/0.2. — ⁹Depuis mars 1957, par le continent. — ¹⁰Le prix de la fibre viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, s'est maintenu pendant toute la période indiquée à 2.95 DM le kg. et le prix de la fibre viscose «standard» britannique, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1-7/16 d'inch, à 24 pence le lb. — ¹¹Caisse de 100 boîtes de 3-1/4 oz. — ¹²Caisse de 48 boîtes de 7 oz.

Table 22. - Rubber : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Caoutchouc : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Natural												Synthetic
	Ceylon	Indo- nesia	Malaya			Thailand	United Kingdom			United States			United States
			I	II	III		I	II	III	I	II	III	
Price in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Rupees/ lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	Straits cents per lb.			Baht/ 60 kg.	Sh/d. per lb.			Cents per lb.			
1948	62.7	119	42.2	38.6	30.4	392	1/0.9	...	...	22.0	20.2	16.9	18.5
1949	56.7	107	38.2	34.7	31.2	376	0/11.8	...	...	17.6	16.1	14.9	18.5
1950	155.4	597	108.2	104.3	90.8	720	2/9.2	2/6.3	2/2.5	41.1	40.2	37.2	19.0
1951	214.7	930	169.6	156.8	124.5	1160	4/2.8	3/9.3	2/11.5	59.1	57.1	49.5	25.0
1952	137.7	668	96.1	88.4	73.7	619	2/4.4	2/1.8	1/9.3	38.6	36.6	30.7	23.5
1953	135.2	518	67.4	62.6	57.5	409	1/7.9	1/6.5	1/5.0	24.2	22.4	21.2	23.0
1954	110.9	618	67.3	65.7	62.0	484	1/8.2	1/7.4	1/6.0	23.6	23.3	22.7	23.0
1955	128.2	1163	114.2	108.4	94.1	813	2/9.6	2/7.5	2/3.2	39.1	38.4	33.0	23.0
1956	144.7	904	96.8	93.5	81.2	670	2/4.6	2/3.2	1/11.4	34.2	33.5	28.7	23.8
1956 VII.	141.0	875	92.4	87.1	72.3	634	2/2.8	2/1.2	1/8.9	33.9	32.8	27.2	23.9
VIII.	141.0	974	100.0	95.2	77.9	704	2/5.6	2/3.2	1/10.6	35.6	34.2	29.1	23.9
IX.	141.0	884	92.2	89.3	73.9	646	2/4.1	2/2.0	1/9.8	32.6	31.8	26.8	23.9
X.	141.0	883	93.1	90.1	74.9	665	2/3.2	2/2.3	1/10.1	32.6	32.1	26.3	23.9
XI.	141.0	1021	104.3	100.5	84.5	721	2/7.4	2/5.3	2/1.2	35.1	34.7	28.5	23.9
XII.	141.0	1097	112.4	106.8	90.4	757	2/8.2	2/7.0	2/2.6	36.9	36.6	30.6	23.9
1957 I.	141.0	988	98.6	92.9	80.7	646	2/4.4	2/3.0	1/11.1	33.2	32.7	29.4	23.9
II.	141.0	876	87.5	83.2	75.6	...	2/1.9	2/0.6	1/9.9	30.4	29.9	27.2	23.9
III.	133.1	897	91.5	88.1	77.7	...	2/3.0	2/1.9	1/11.1	31.8	31.4	28.2	23.9
IV.	126.0	910	91.8	89.1	80.2	...	2/3.2	2/2.2	1/11.6	32.3	31.8	28.1	23.9
V.	126.0	925	90.2	88.2	81.8	...	2/2.6	2/1.9	1/11.6	32.2	31.5	28.0	23.9
VI.	121.5	1038	92.3	90.7	83.6	...	2/3.2	2/2.7	2/0.4	32.8	32.3	29.4	23.9
VII.	116.0	1330	92.8	91.5	82.8	...	2/3.1	2/2.8	2/0.3	32.8	32.3	29.3	23.9
VIII.	113.5	1382	91.4	90.4	82.1	...	2/2.8	2/2.4	2/0.1	32.1	31.8	29.0	23.9
IX.	98.1	1370	85.7	83.9	79.0	...	2/1.0	2/0.6	1/11.1	29.9	29.6	28.2	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.													
1948	41.8	44.9	43.7	40.0	31.5	65.3	47.7	...	...	48.5	44.5	37.3	40.8
1949	34.6	36.5	27.5	25.0	29.6	58.6	38.0	...	...	38.8	35.5	32.8	40.8
1950	71.9	157.1	77.9	75.1	65.4	95.6	85.5	77.9	48.2	90.6	88.6	82.0	41.9
1951	99.4	244.7	122.2	113.0	89.6	154.0	131.2	116.5	91.3	130.3	125.9	109.1	55.1
1952	63.8	70.4	69.2	63.7	53.1	82.2	72.9	66.4	54.8	85.1	80.7	67.7	51.8
1953	62.6	45.4	48.5	45.1	41.4	54.3	51.3	47.6	43.7	53.4	49.4	46.7	50.7
1954	51.3	54.2	48.5	47.3	44.7	64.3	51.9	49.9	46.3	52.0	51.4	50.0	50.7
1955	59.4	102.0	82.2	78.1	67.8	71.9	85.5	81.0	70.0	86.3	84.7	72.8	50.7
1956	67.0	79.3	69.7	67.4	58.5	54.2	73.6	70.0	60.2	75.4	73.9	63.3	52.5
1956 VII.	65.3	76.8	66.5	62.7	52.0	51.0	68.8	64.8	53.8	74.7	72.3	60.0	52.7
VIII.	65.3	85.4	72.0	68.5	56.1	57.0	76.2	70.0	58.1	78.7	75.4	64.2	52.7
IX.	65.3	77.5	66.4	64.3	53.2	52.2	72.3	66.9	56.1	71.9	70.1	59.1	52.7
X.	65.3	77.5	67.0	64.9	54.0	53.8	70.1	67.6	56.8	71.9	70.8	58.0	52.7
XI.	65.3	89.6	75.1	72.4	60.9	58.4	80.2	75.4	64.8	77.4	76.5	62.8	52.7
XII.	65.3	96.2	80.9	76.9	65.1	61.6	82.9	79.7	68.4	81.3	80.7	67.5	52.7
1957 I.	65.3	86.7	71.0	66.9	58.1	52.6	73.0	69.4	59.4	73.2	72.1	64.8	52.7
II.	65.3	76.8	63.0	59.9	54.4	...	66.6	63.3	56.3	67.0	65.9	60.0	52.7
III.	61.6	78.7	65.9	63.5	56.0	...	69.4	66.6	59.4	70.1	69.2	62.2	52.7
IV.	58.3	79.8	66.1	64.2	57.8	...	70.0	67.4	60.7	71.2	70.1	62.0	52.7
V.	58.3	81.1	65.0	63.5	58.9	...	69.4	66.6	60.7	71.0	69.4	61.7	52.7
VI.	56.3	91.1	66.5	65.3	60.2	...	70.0	68.7	62.8	72.3	71.2	64.8	52.7
VII.	53.7	116.7	66.8	65.9	59.6	...	69.7	68.9	62.5	72.3	71.2	64.6	52.7
VIII.	52.5	121.2	65.8	65.1	59.1	...	68.9	67.9	62.0	70.8	70.1	63.9	52.7
IX.	45.4	120.2	61.7	60.4	56.9	...	64.3	63.3	59.4	65.9	65.2	62.1	...

Natural rubber

Ceylon : No. 1 R.S.S., excluding export duty, Colombo. — Indonesia : Export price, f.o.b. Jakarta, including export duties; 1948 through June 1952, R.M.A. No. 1; from July 1952, sheets No. 1. — Malaya : I - No. 1 R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Singapore. II - No. 3 R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Singapore. III - No. 3 blanket crepe, in bales, f.o.b. Singapore. — Thailand : Smoked sheets, wholesale price, Bangkok. — United Kingdom : No. 1 R.S.S., sp. t price, London. II - No. 3 R.S.S., c.i.f. London. III - « C » blankets, c.i.f. London. — United States : Wholesale price, New York : I - No. 1 R.S.S. II - No. 3 R.S.S. III - No. 3 blanket crepe.

Synthetic rubber

United States : GR-S, average wholesale price; from January 1956, S-type, cold, staining and non-staining, No. 1500 and 1502, f.o.b. plant.

Caoutchouc naturel

Ceylan : N° 1 R.S.S., droits d'exportation non compris, Colombo. — Indonésie : Prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta, droits d'exportation compris; de 1948 à fin juin 1952, R.M.A. N° 1; depuis juillet 1952, « sheets N° 1 ». — Malaisie : I - N° 1 R.S.S., en balles, f.o.b. Singapour. II - N° 3 R.S.S., en balles, f.o.b. Singapour. III - N° 3, « blanket crepe » en balles, f.o.b. Singapour. — Thaïlande : Feuilles fumées, prix de gros, Bangkok. — Royaume-Uni : N° 1 R.S.S., prix du disponible Londres. II - N° 3 R.S.S., c.a.f. Londres. III - « C blankets », c.a.f. Londres. — États-Unis : Prix de gros, New York : I - N° 1 R.S.S. II - N° 3 R.S.S. III - N° 3 « blanket crepe ».

Caoutchouc synthétique

Etats-Unis : GR-S, prix de gros moyen; à partir de janvier 1956, type S, froid, « staining » et « non-staining », N° 1500 et 1502, f.o.b. usine.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Algeria		Argentina		Australia		Austria		Belgian Congo ¹		Belgium		Bolivia	
	Algiers		Buenos Aires		6 localities		Vienna		Léopoldville		62 localities		La Paz	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C ²	F	C	F	C ²	F	C
1948	68	...	29	31	47	56	49	50	82	79	97	95	21	23
1950	84	...	49	51	59	68	71	70	89	84	90	91	34	35
1951	496	495	67	69	76	82	87	89	97	92	96	99	37	40
1952	102	101	97	96	95	96	102	101	102	100	99	100	49	50
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	101	99	104	101	101	102	103	100	100	103	101	233	224
1955	99	101	110	117	105	104	105	105	100	100	102	101	379	404
1956	102	104	125	132	113	110	107	108	101	100	104	104	1 445	1 126
1956 VII	101	104	127	135	...	...	105	107	...	...	104	104	1 130	937
VIII	101	103	126	135	117	113	106	108	...	...	104	104	1 169	978
IX	101	104	127	135	...	...	106	108	100	100	104	104	1 438	1 119
X	102	105	129	137	...	...	109	110	...	...	105	105	1 989	1 458
XI	102	105	132	139	114	112	110	111	...	...	105	105	2 253	1 634
XII	103	105	143	145	...	...	111	111	99	100	106	105	4 403	2 819
1957 I	102	105	139	144	...	...	110	112	...	...	106	106	4 029	2 849
II	100	104	140	145	111	112	109	112	...	...	106	106	...	...
III	99	104	147	150	...	...	108	111	99	101	106	106	...	...
IV	100	104	151	154	...	...	108	111	...	...	106	106	...	...
V	101	105	157	158	112	113	109	112	...	...	106	106	...	...
VI	100	105	167	164	...	...	110	112	98	101	106	106	...	...
VII	99	105	171	168	...	...	112	113	...	...	108	107	...	...
VIII	100	105	...	...	...	...	112	113	...	...	107	107	...	...
IX	103	107	...	...	...	...	112	113	...	...	108	108	...	...
Country Localities Year and month	Brazil		Burma		Canada		Ceylon		Chile		China (Taiwan) ²		Colombia ³	
	São Paulo		Rangoon		33 localities		Colombo		Santiago		Taipeh		Bogota	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	...	...	90	96	87	84	85	91	38	39	...	...	68	68
1950	55	62	107	110	91	89	95	95	51	53	57	50	88	88
1951	57	67	108	107	104	98	96	99	64	65	62	66	96	95
1952	74	82	104	103	104	101	94	98	82	80	79	85	91	93
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	119	118	97	96	100	101	100	99	186	172	102	102	111	109
1955	142	142	96	98	100	101	99	99	317	302	108	112	108	109
1956	175	173	106	111	101	102	97	99	494	471	126	124	116	116
1956 VII	169	171	114	116	102	103	96	98	462	460	113	118	116	116
VIII	180	177	110	114	103	103	95	97	506	484	120	121	113	115
IX	188	181	107	112	103	103	95	99	571	519	131	125	113	115
X	191	187	107	113	104	104	98	100	621	546	140	132	115	116
XI	191	189	105	112	105	104	98	99	604	544	138	131	117	118
XII	194	190	105	112	104	104	97	99	599	543	138	131	117	118
1957 I	195	195	109	114	104	104	98	99	592	541	133	132	120	119
II	197	196	101	108	104	104	97	99	584	543	135	132	122	121
III	197	201	110	115	103	104	97	99	593	557	130	130	129	125
IV	197	205	110	114	104	105	99	101	637	535	130	130	136	129
V	196	205	114	115	104	105	99	102	665	598	127	129	139	131
VI	191	203	132	127	105	105	99	101	697	620	134	132	143	134
VII	192	205	136	129	105	106	100	102	730	648	136	132	142	136
VIII	...	...	...	...	107	106	97	101	819	698	146	136	141	137
IX	...	...	...	...	108	107	...	...	925	746	...	...	143	139

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

NOTE: Table prepared from data supplied by the International Labour Office and the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The index numbers were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100 for the purpose of international comparability.

NOTE: Tableau préparé à partir de données fournies par le Bureau international du travail et le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies. Afin d'assurer leur comparabilité sur le plan international, les nombres-indices ont été ramenés, le cas échéant, à la période de base 1953 = 100.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F)
and of the cost of living (C) (continued)Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des
aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Costa Rica		Cuba		Cyprus		Denmark ^a		Dominican Rep.		Ecuador		Egypt	
	San José		30 localities ^a		4 localities		200 localities		Trujillo		Quito		Cairo	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	84	82	109	...	...	...	72	81	100	97	...	...	91	95
1950	93	96	92	...	79	82	85	87	91	93	1090	1092	103	99
1951	101	102	103	...	91	92	94	96	102	100	98	97	110	108
1952	98	100	102	...	97	96	100	100	103	101	101	99	107	107
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	104	103	95	97	101	104	104	101	95	98	106	104	101	96
1955	108	106	98	97	107	110	111	106	97	98	109	106	103	96
1956	108	107	97	97	118	119	116	111	99	99	99	101	104	98
1956 VII	108	107	97	97	116	118	114	111	101	99	99	102	103	97
VIII	106	106	96	97	116	118	...	...	101	101	97	100	104	98
IX	106	106	97	97	117	120	...	...	101	101	99	101	106	99
X	108	108	96	97	120	121	115	112	97	99	98	100	107	100
XI	110	108	94	95	122	123	...	...	101	100	98	101	107	100
XII	108	108	94	95	122	123	...	...	96	98	98	101	107	100
1957 I	109	109	...	...	125	126	116	114	101	104	98	100	107	101
II	107	108	...	...	124	126	...	...	100	103	99	101	108	101
III	108	109	...	...	123	125	...	...	99	104	100	102	109	102
IV	109	109	...	...	121	125	110	112	100	103	99	102	109	102
V	109	110	...	...	119	124	...	...	100	102	100	102	108	101
VI	110	110	...	...	123	126	...	...	103	103	100	102	107	101
VII	110	110	...	...	124	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	110	110	...	...	122	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	108	109	...	...	125	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Localities Year and month	El Salvador		Fiji ¹¹		Finland		Franco		French Eq. Africa ¹²		French W. Africa ¹²		Germany, W.	
	San Salvador		Suva		33 localities		Paris		Brazzaville		Dakar		...	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	69	67	73	80	73	64	68	60	47	42	1058	1058	82	93
1950	89	82	78	83	86	78	80	77	79	71	78	76	89	93
1951	105	95	84	90	92	94	93	91	93	87	88	87	97	100
1952	96	94	98	101	99	98	102	101	101	99	97	96	102	102
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	105	104	107	105	98	100	98	100	101	101	97	99	102	100
1955	113	108	106	105	94	97	99	101	99	99	100	101	104	102
1956	110	111	112	109	108	108	101	103	99	100	103	103	106	105
1956 VII	110	112	114	110	107	108	99	102	99	100	103	103	107	105
VIII	110	112	...	...	108	109	99	102	...	...	103	103	105	105
IX	108	111	...	...	110	110	101	103	...	...	102	103	106	105
X	106	110	114	110	109	110	100	103	102	101	103	103	106	105
XI	107	110	...	...	118	114	100	103	...	...	103	103	107	106
XII	107	111	...	...	118	114	100	103	...	...	102	103	107	106
1957 I	109	112	115	110	118	116	101	103	109	105	103	103	107	106
II	109	111	...	...	118	116	101	104	...	...	106	105	107	106
III	109	111	...	...	118	116	99	103	...	...	106	105	106	106
IV	109	110	113	110	119	117	98	102	110	106	108	107	106	106
V	110	111	...	...	119	118	99	103	...	...	110	109	107	106
VI	...	...	...	...	120	118	100	104	...	...	111	109	107	106
VII	...	...	113	110	123	120	100	104	115	109	...	...	111	107
VIII	...	...	...	...	124	121	102	106	...	...	...	...	110	107
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (continued)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Greece		Guatemala		Haiti		Hawaii		Honduras		Hong Kong		Iceland	
	Athens		Guatemala City		Port-au-Prince		Honolulu		Tegucigalpa		...		Reykjavik	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F ¹⁴	C	F	C	F	C
1948	68	63	77	83	104	99	99	96	72	83	70	77	55	58
1950	84	78	94	95	...	...	89	91	86	91	88	90	69	71
1951	89	87	99	99	106	101	98	97	99	100	94	98	91	89
1952	93	92	96	97	114	108	101	99	95	98	95	99	101	101
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	112	115	104	103	109	104	100	101	111	106	95	98	100	101
1955	117	122	106	104	109	106	101	102	117	115	90	95	104	105
1956	121	126	108	105	109	110	102	104	108	111	95	97	117	116
1956 VII.	123	127	110	107	100	103	102	...	107	110	98	99	118	118
VIII.	122	126	105	103	104	106	102	...	109	111	101	101	119	118
IX.	122	126	102	101	112	111	101	104	110	112	105	103	119	118
X.	121	126	106	104	120	120	101	...	109	112	105	103	117	118
XI.	121	126	105	103	121	121	102	...	108	111	100	101	117	118
XII.	121	126	105	105	111	114	103	105	98	105	97	99	117	118
1957 I.	121	127	104	102	...	...	101	...	102	108	97	99	117	118
II.	120	127	104	102	...	...	102	...	101	107	101	101	117	118
III.	122	128	104	103	...	...	101	105	105	110	97	99	119	119
IV.	123	128	105	104	...	...	100	...	105	110	95	97	119	120
V.	123	128	107	105	...	...	101	...	104	109	94	96	120	121
VI.	122	129	113	109	...	...	101	105	103	109	95	97	121	121
VII.	124	130	107	106	...	...	103	...	101	108	97	98	121	122
VIII.	122	129	110	107	...	...	104	...	101	108	...	97	121	122
IX.	...	...	108	105	...	...	106	...	104	109	...	...	121	122
Country Localities Year and month	India		Indonesia		Iran		Iraq		Ireland, Rep. of ¹⁴		Israel		Italy	
	27 localities		Jakarta		7 localities		Baghdad		118 localities		8 localities		61 localities	
	F	C	F		F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	...	...	47		94	94	...	...	78	79	52	48	91	86
1950	93	95	53		80	84	98	100	78	81	44	46	88	86
1951	96	98	89		83	87	104	107	83	87	47	50	94	94
1952	94	97	94		92	94	119	115	92	95	74	78	98	98
1953	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	106		114	118	98	98	100	100	113	112	103	103
1955	85	90	141		114	122	102	101	104	103	117	119	106	106
1956	96	99	161		121	130	110	107	105	107	126	127	110	111
1956 VII.	99	100	154		118	129	107	106	...	...	122	124	111	111
VIII.	101	102	155		117	128	111	109	105	108	124	126	111	111
IX.	100	101	157		118	130	112	110	...	...	136	133	111	112
X.	101	102	164		125	134	113	111	...	...	134	132	110	111
XI.	102	103	161		120	132	114	111	102	107	121	127	110	111
XII.	101	103	157		122	134	114	111	...	...	123	128	111	112
1957 I.	99	101	157		125	135	114	109	...	...	126	130	111	113
II.	99	101	155		128	138	115	112	102	108	131	132	110	112
III.	98	101	157		130	140	118	114	...	...	130	133	109	111
IV.	99	101	155		133	142	122	115	...	...	135	135	109	111
V.	102	104	159		128	139	117	114	106	111	140	138	109	112
VI.	103	104	160		125	137	114	111	...	...	125	132	109	112
VII.	104	105	165		125	137	112	110	...	...	132	135	110	113
VIII.	106	105	...		126	138	115	112	115	115	...	...	110	113
IX.	...	...	...		...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F)
and of the cost of living (C) (continued)Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des
aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Jamaica		Japan		Kenya ^{17, 18}		Korea, South ¹⁹		Laos		Lebanon ⁶		Luxembourg ¹⁸	
	Kingston		28 localities		Nairobi		9 localities		Vientiane		Beirut		9 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	63	72	70	62	69	74	2	2	¹⁹⁴⁶	¹⁹⁴⁷	118	114	78	83
1950	73	79	79	77	78	81	7	7	¹⁹⁴⁷	¹⁹⁵¹	96	99	93	91
1951	96	92	91	89	82	87	27	28	47	53	107	107	96	99
1952	100	100	94	94	92	95	78	69	70	74	111	107	99	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	97	98	108	106	103	103	117	135	122	123	93	95	102	101
1955	98	100	105	105	109	109	207	229	118	125	96	97	101	101
1956	97	100	104	106	111	113	271	285	122	141	105	102	102	101
1956 VII	98	101	101	105	...	...	292	296	121	144	105	102	101	101
VIII	99	102	103	106	111	113	310	308	125	147	105	102	101	101
IX	98	101	103	106	...	...	317	318	122	147	102	101	102	101
X	96	100	104	107	111	113	293	303	120	150	103	101	102	102
XI	99	101	103	106	...	...	286	300	123	153	105	102	106	103
XII	100	102	105	107	112	114	319	338	131	142	105	102	106	104
1957 I	98	101	106	108	...	...	331	356	137	150	107	106	106	104
II	97	102	107	109	112	114	332	362	136	159	110	107	105	105
III	98	101	108	109	...	...	355	387	138	162	111	108	106	106
IV	98	103	108	110	113	116	394	401	127	157	116	110	104	105
V	96	104	109	110	...	...	362	365	131	159	111	108	104	105
VI	99	103	108	110	114	117	344	348	...	...	112	108	105	106
VII	102	104	108	110	...	...	343	348	...	...	117	111	106	107
VIII . . . . .	...	...	...	...	114	117	350	354	...	...	...	...	108	108
IX . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108

Country Localities Year and month	Malaya, Fed. of ¹⁸		Malta		Mauritius		Mexico		Morocco	Netherlands ²⁰		Neth. Antilles ⁸		New Zealand	
	Kuala Lumpur		...		...		Mexico City		Casablanca	21 localities		Curaçao		21 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C ²¹	F	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948 . . . . .	...	...	82	82	73	78	72	71	61	74	77	...	...	66	74
1950	78	81	82	84	79	81	78	79	76	89	91	86	91	74	80
1951	101	101	91	94	87	90	89	89	85	96	99	¹⁹⁹⁶	¹⁹⁹⁸	86	89
1952	103	103	100	101	95	98	104	102	97	99	100	¹⁹¹⁰⁰	¹⁹¹⁰⁰	94	96
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	90	94	103	102	99	99	104	105	95	104	104	98	99	105	105
1955	87	91	101	100	96	97	123	122	102	106	106	¹⁹⁹⁸	¹⁹¹⁰³	108	107
1956	88	92	102	102	94	96	131	128	108	109	108	¹⁹¹⁰⁰	¹⁹¹⁰⁵	114	111
1956 VII	87	92	98	100	94	96	130	126	108	110	108	103	106	115	...
VIII	87	92	101	102	94	96	130	126	107	111	108	101	105	119	112
IX	87	92	105	104	95	96	131	127	107	112	110	101	105	119	...
X	87	92	104	104	96	97	130	126	107	109	109	101	105	117	...
XI	90	94	108	106	96	97	130	127	108	110	109	101	105	118	112
XII	90	94	105	104	94	96	131	126	111	111	111	...	...	116	...
1957 I	92	96	104	104	95	97	132	127	110	112	110	103	106	111	...
II	92	96	98	100	95	96	130	125	111	111	110	104	106	110	112
III	92	96	100	101	95	96	131	127	111	110	109	106	107	110	...
IV	93	96	104	103	93	95	134	129	111	109	110	106	107	112	...
V	93	96	105	104	92	94	137	132	110	111	110	106	108	113	113
VI	93	96	105	104	91	93	138	134	108	119	114	...	...	116	...
VII . . . . .	...	...	107	105	91	93	140	137	110	121	115	...	...	115	...
VIII . . . . .	...	...	108	105	91	93	142	139	113	119	117	...	...	114	...
IX . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (continued)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (suite)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Nicaragua ^a		Norway		Pakistan		Panama		Paraguay		Peru		Philippines	
	Managua		53 localities		Karachi		Panama City		Asunción		Lima		Manila	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	65	...	68	74	^a 90	^a 89	106	...	7	7	55	60	114	105
1950	74	...	74	78	84	85	97	...	15	19	74	78	103	102
1951	88	...	87	90	89	88	101	...	22	26	83	86	111	111
1952	89	...	99	98	93	90	102	101	54	59	90	92	106	103
1953	100	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	108	...	108	104	98	98	100	99	100	120	107	105	99	99
1955	^a 103	^a 102	108	105	95	94	101	99	120	148	113	110	98	98
1956	94	96	113	109	100	97	100	99	153	180	118	116	101	100
1956 VII	94	97	118	112	103	98	...	...	158	186	118	117	101	100
VIII	96	98	116	111	104	99	...	...	157	186	119	117	103	101
IX	92	95	113	110	105	100	100	99	154	185	119	118	104	102
X	92	95	112	110	104	100	...	...	154	185	120	119	107	103
XI	91	95	112	110	103	99	...	...	158	189	119	119	103	102
XII	87	92	113	110	102	98	99	99	159	190	119	119	104	102
1957 I	...	...	113	111	108	103	...	...	163	194	121	121	103	102
II	...	...	113	111	106	102	...	...	165	201	122	121	100	100
III	...	...	114	112	105	102	100	99	174	206	124	123	98	100
IV	...	96	115	113	113	105	...	...	175	208	125	124	98	99
V	...	96	116	113	109	104	...	...	176	208	124	124	98	99
VI	...	97	114	113	112	105	101	99	178	209	126	125	101	100
VII	...	93	112	112	114	106	...	...	174	209	127	126	104	101
VIII	...	93	112	112	118	109	...	...	175	210	...	...	107	103
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Country Localities Year and month	Poland		Portugal		Puerto Rico		Rhodesia ^a				Spain		Sweden	
	...		Lisbon		6 localities		Northern		Southern		50 localities		70 localities	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	...	...	95	96	92	93	73	80	64	73	82	79	72	77
1950	49	56	99	100	81	84	81	87	78	84	95	92	74	79
1951	53	62	97	99	91	92	87	91	85	89	104	100	87	92
1952	67	71	97	99	96	97	95	96	96	97	100	98	98	99
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	95	94	99	99	103	103	105	103	98	100	101	101	^a 100	^a 100
1955	95	91	99	99	100	102	112	107	99	101	105	105	105	104
1956	95	91	103	102	102	103	117	111	107	105	113	111	113	109
1956 VII	103	95	100	100	103	104	119	111	108	106	113	111	113	109
VIII	96	91	100	100	103	104	117	111	106	105	113	111	113	110
IX	94	90	102	102	103	104	117	111	106	105	114	112	112	109
X	94	90	103	102	103	104	117	111	108	106	115	113	112	109
XI	94	90	106	104	103	104	118	111	108	106	117	114	112	110
XII	94	90	105	104	104	105	119	112	108	106	120	116	113	111
1957 I	95	91	104	104	105	105	119	113	109	106	122	119	114	113
II	95	92	105	104	105	106	120	113	110	106	123	119	114	113
III	96	93	105	104	105	106	122	114	111	106	124	120	113	112
IV	...	...	104	103	105	107	122	114	112	107	124	120	113	113
V	...	...	100	101	107	107	122	114	112	107	124	121	113	113
VI	...	...	103	101	...	...	121	114	114	108	123	120	115	113
VII	...	...	101	102	...	...	121	115	112	108	125	122	116	114
VIII	...	...	104	104	...	...	121	115	110	107	...	...	114	113
IX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	109	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour le notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Index numbers of retail food prices (F) and of the cost of living (C) (concluded)

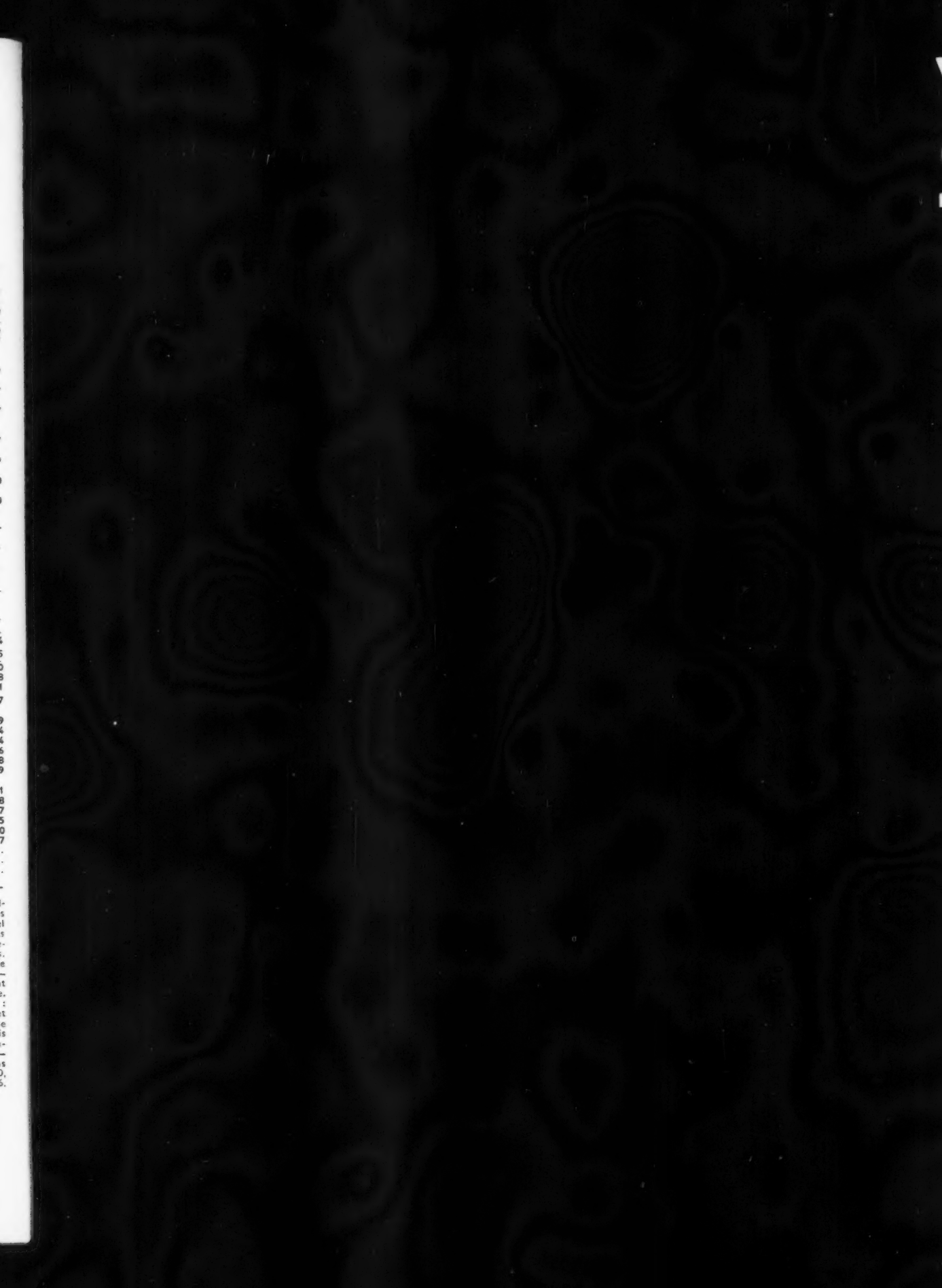
Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices des prix de détail des aliments (F) et du coût de la vie (C) (fin)

(1953=100)

Country Localities Year and month	Switzerland		Syria ²²	Tanganyika ²²		Thailand		Trinidad and Tobago		Tunisia	Turkey		Uganda ²²	
	...		Damascus	Dar es Salaam		Bangkok		...		Tunis	Istanbul		Kampala	
	F	C	F	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	F	C	F	C
1948	95	96	122	163	170	77	74	...	...	60	88	89	263	280
1950	95	94	88	273	278	74	73	...	...	77	94	93	...	...
1951	98	98	102	80	86	81	82	...	...	86	90	91	184	189
1952	100	101	109	92	95	90	90	96	98	98	97	97	91	94
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	102	92	101	101	98	100	101	101	101	109	110	106	104
1955	102	102	91	103	104	103	105	110	106	104	114	119	112	110
1956	105	103	104	105	106	108	111	110	107	109	131	136	121	117
1956 VII	105	103	101	...	...	108	111	111	107	109	134	138	...	...
VIII	106	104	101	105	106	110	112	109	106	108	125	132	124	119
IX	106	104	109	...	...	111	113	109	106	108	125	132	...	...
X	107	104	...	105	107	112	114	109	106	108	127	133	120	117
XI	107	104	113	...	...	113	115	109	106	109	132	137	...	...
XII	107	104	118	107	108	112	114	109	107	108	135	139	120	117
1957 I	106	104	110	...	...	112	114	110	108	110	135	140	...	...
II	105	104	117	108	108	114	115	111	108	110	139	143	120	117
III	105	104	118	...	...	113	114	111	108	110	139	144	...	...
IV	105	104	111	108	110	118	118	111	108	110	140	146	121	119
V	105	104	111	...	...	119	119	111	108	110	141	148	...	...
VI	106	105	107	109	110	111	113	111	108	112	...	...	122	120
VII	106	105	114	...	...	119	120	114	110	...	...	...	...	...
VIII	106	105	...	...	...	127	127	113	110	...	...	...	122	120
IX	107	106	...	...	...	...	...	113	110	...	...	...	...	...
Country Localities Year and month	Union of S. Africa ²¹		United Kingdom		United States		Uruguay		Venezuela		Viet-Nam		Yugoslavia	
	9 localities		...		46 localities		Montevideo		Caracas		Saigon		20 localities	
	F	C	F ²⁵	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
1948	69	77	100	77	92	90	72	71	101	85	47	45	...	...
1950	76	83	113	81	90	90	66	72	97	93	54	57	...	...
1951	81	89	126	89	100	97	77	82	103	100	59	64	148	124
1952	95	97	95	97	102	99	93	94	105	101	80	79	93	95
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	102	103	102	100	100	111	112	101	100	107	113	100	98
1955	104	105	110	105	98	100	126	122	103	100	122	124	119	111
1956	106	107	102	112	99	102	137	130	104	101	140	139	126	117
1956 VII	107	108	101	112	102	102	137	130	104	101	149	146	130	119
VIII	105	107	102	112	100	102	134	128	103	101	153	149	120	114
IX	106	107	101	112	100	102	133	128	104	101	151	148	120	114
X	106	108	102	112	100	103	142	133	104	101	140	139	123	116
XI	107	108	103	113	100	103	143	134	105	101	135	136	126	118
XII	107	108	102	113	100	103	143	136	105	101	127	129	129	119
1957 I	108	108	104	114	100	103	147	138	99	97	127	129	131	121
II	108	108	103	114	101	104	149	140	99	97	131	132	129	118
III	109	109	102	114	100	104	147	138	98	97	125	130	129	117
IV	109	109	103	114	101	104	145	138	102	99	127	132	124	115
V	109	109	104	115	102	105	147	139	100	98	132	134	134	120
VI	110	109	107	116	103	105	...	...	100	98	133	136	129	117
VII	111	110	108	117	104	106	...	...	103	97	136	137	...	...
VIII	111	112	107	117	105	106	...	...	...	...	134	137	...	...
IX .....	...	...	105	116	104	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹European salaried employees only. — ²Rent is not included. — ³July-December. — ⁴October. — ⁵October-December. — ⁶Converted from base January-June 1950 = 100. — ⁷Beginning 1955, new index, base: July 1954-June 1955 = 100. — ⁸Including direct taxes. — ⁹Beginning September 1954, Havana province only. — ¹⁰August-December. — ¹¹Indian workers. — ¹²Europeans. All items, excluding rent. — ¹³March-December. — ¹⁴Food series includes matches and firewood. — ¹⁵Fourth quarter. — ¹⁶Base: August 1953 = 100. — ¹⁷Mainly Europeans. — ¹⁸All items, excluding rent. — ¹⁹December. — ²⁰1948, including direct taxes. — ²¹All items: food, clothing, coal, and soap. — ²²February, May, and July-November. — ²³January-June and August-December. — ²⁴Beginning 1955, base April 1955 - March 1956 = 100. — ²⁵Prior to 1955, including coal, firewood, and soap. — ²⁶April 1948-March 1949. — ²⁷June-December. — ²⁸Including soap, kerosene and cigarettes. — ²⁹Europeans only. Rent is excluded. — ³⁰June. — ³¹Europeans only, including direct taxes. — ³²Prior to 1952, base: 1948 = 100; beginning 1956, base: January 1956 = 100. — ³³Linked to January 1956.

¹Employés européens seulement. — ²Loyer non compris. — ³Juillet-décembre. — ⁴Octobre. — ⁵Octobre-décembre. — ⁶Calculé d'après l'indice de base janvier-juin 1950 = 100. — ⁷A partir de 1955, nouvel indice, base juillet 1954-juin 1955 = 100. — ⁸Y compris les impôts directs. — ⁹A partir de septembre 1954, province de la Havane seulement. — ¹⁰Août-décembre. — ¹¹Ouvriers indiens. — ¹²Europeens. Tous les groupes, sauf le loyer. — ¹³Mars-décembre. — ¹⁴La série de l'alimentation comprend les allumettes et le bois de feu. — ¹⁵Quatrième trimestre. — ¹⁶Base: août 1953 = 100. — ¹⁷Principalement Européens. — ¹⁸Tous les groupes, sauf le loyer. — ¹⁹Décembre. — ²⁰1948, y compris les impôts directs. — ²¹Tous les groupes: alimentation, habillement, charbon et savon. — ²²Février, mai et juillet-novembre. — ²³Janvier-juin et août-décembre. — ²⁴A partir de 1955, base avril 1955 - mars 1956 = 100. — ²⁵Avant 1955: y compris charbon, bois de feu et savon. — ²⁶Avril 1948-mars 1949. — ²⁷Juin-décembre. — ²⁸Y compris savon, pétrole lampant et cigarettes. — ²⁹Europeens seulement. Non compris le loyer. — ³⁰Juin. — ³¹Europeens seulement. Y compris les impôts directs. — ³²Avant 1952, base: 1948 = 100, à partir de 1956, base: janvier 1956 = 100. — ³³Raccordé à janvier 1956.





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